

WATERFRONT UNITES BEHIND STRIKERS

Bell Girls Strike for Pay Hike

PHILADELPHIA. — Philadelphia police are using strong-arm methods again in the strike of 1,200 women employees of the Bell Telephone Co.

The cops, whose brutality aroused bitter anger from telephone production and maintenance strikers several weeks ago, roughed up pickets while trying to get scabs into the Bell company's main office at 19th and Arch Sts.

The strikers, mainly teen-age girls and women in their twenties, are members of the Accounting Organization of Pennsylvania Telephone Employees. They were seeking higher wages. They had previously rejected a company offer which gave the highest paid workers, all men, the greatest increases.

The young women, new to union organization and strikes, conducted spirited, mass picket lines of 700 or more.

They sang, chanted and cheered as they blocked the entrances to the company's offices in an attempt to keep scabs out.

Butler Steel Strike

BUTLER, Pa.—The plant of the Pullman-Standard Car Co. was tied up in a one-day strike of 800 workers protesting the inadequacy of the company's offer of a 6 percent immediate pay raise with an additional 3 percent next July.

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ASK HELP TO STOP COMMUNIST FRAMEUP IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH.—That grand old fighter for labor, Emmet Patrick Cush, has issued a stirring appeal to support three Communist leaders—Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James H. Dolsen—whose trial for alleged violation of the state anti-sedition law began last Monday.

"Although I am 85 years old, and have served the working class in this area since before the days of the Homestead Strike of 1892 in which I participated, I am glad to head this committee for their defense," Cush writes in the letter which has been

mailed to over 5,000 progressives in this part of the state.

The appeal points out that the three Communists are not charged with actual violence but with such things as having in their possession as "seditious" literature copies of the Communist Manifesto published over 100 years ago.

"However, the real issue in this frame-up," Cush writes, "is that Nelson, Onda and Dolsen opposed the Truman war plans,

(Continued on Page 8)

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia's entire waterfront was completely closed down last week as about 7,000 maritime workers, in a powerful display of working class unity, refused to cross the picket lines of 450 striking ship cleaners and tugboat operators.

The unity was seen as a reflection of workers' anger at the inroads the growing war economy is making on their working conditions and living standards.

The tugboat workers, badly underpaid, were demanding higher wages. The ship cleaners were demanding an end to a company-inspired dual union setup which resulted in the shipowners freezing some workers out of jobs and underpaying others.

THE 6,500 AFL longshoremen who unanimously backed the strike also have serious beefs and grievances. They have been working

without a signed port agreement on working conditions since 1947 and face a day-to-day struggle against the shipowners' attempts to speed them up, increase sling loads, etc.

The tugboat men, members of Local 333-A Tug Boat Workers Union, International Longshoremen's Association, walked out Thursday, Jan. 4.

Every maritime union in the port, including seagoing and dockside AFL and CIO locals, respected the picket lines. Workers as far down the Delaware River as Chester refused to work while supporting the walkout.

Twenty-seven ships were tied up as a result and sugar refineries and warehouses along the river began to close.

On Friday the 200 members of Ship Cleaners Local 1566, ILA, also walked out.

IN BOTH STRIKES it was reported that powerful pressure from the rank and file was keeping local union officials in constant negotiations with the bosses for realization of their demands.

Many of the tugboat men make as little as \$1.05 an hour. Some make around \$100 a week—only after working 100 hours week. They were demanding a shorter work week as well as wages commensurate with their skill.

The ILA ship cleaners were trying to stop the system whereby an AFL Boilermakers local, because it was getting lower wages, was taking away their work.

The ILA members demanded equalization of wages and equal distribution of work.

BULLETIN

PHILADELPHIA. — The complete solidarity and unity of all workers on the Philadelphia waterfront forced shipowners last week to grant wage increases and other benefits to 450 striking AFL cleaners and tug boat workers of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Backbone of the waterfront unity which tied up the harbor here for five days was the 3,500 strong longshore Local 1291 whose members, along with 3,000 other waterfront workers, refused to cross picket lines. Ship Cleaners Local 1566 won 12 cents an hour. Tug Boat Workers Local 333-A got 15 cents an hour, liberalized vacations, triple time after 12 consecutive hours, and other benefits.

1,200 in Steel Strike

READING. — The American Chain and Cable Co. plant here was shut down last week as 1,200 workers walked off their jobs with demands for higher wages and other benefits.

Members of CIO Steelworkers Local 2715, the men who were scheduled to work on the 11 p.m. shift, failed to report. Picket lines were thrown up outside the plant.

The strike was voted at a mass meeting of the local after it rejected a 16-cents-an-hour offer. According to a union representative, the workers also wanted six paid holidays.

The contract expired midnight, Dec. 31.



CLERICAL WORKERS in the Philadelphia offices of the Bell Telephone Co. on the picket line for higher wages. The girls, inexperienced in trade union struggles, maintained militant mass picket-

lines as they fought scabs and police. Note cop caught in the middle as the girls closed ranks to prevent scabs from entering.

New Evidence Uncovered in Frameup of the Martinsville 7

Special to The Worker

RICHMOND, Va. — New and startling evidence revealing the frameup of the Martinsville Seven was uncovered this week as a nationwide campaign to halt the scheduled executions of the seven Negro men got underway. Unless appeals to Gov. John S. Battle for executive clemency are successful, the seven innocent men are scheduled to die in the electric chair in the state penitentiary here Feb. 2 and 9.

As the execution days neared, it was determined by the Worker that Judge Kennon C. Whittle, who provided the one-a-day trials against the men is a close associate of two prosecutors of the seven. These two are W. R. Broadbuss and Hannibal Joyce, a member of the law firm of Whittle, Whittle, Joyce and Stone.

Broadbuss and Joyce, as business and law partners of Judge Whittle, were handpicked by Judge Whittle to assist Irvin Cubine, the commonwealth attorney, in pressing for the death of the seven men in rigged trials conducted during April and May, 1949.

THE FOUR also conferred and agreed to "defend" the seven men while attorneys appointed by Judge Whittle to prevent families of the seven men from making their own arrangements to find defense lawyers for their sons.

Whittle picked C. P. Kearfoot to defend one of the men. Kearfoot is a law partner of Broadbuss. The other appointed attorneys were W. L. Joyce, former commonwealth attorney; Frank P. Burton, former State senator; Joseph H. Whitehead, another ex-commonwealth attorney, all three of whom had been closely associated with Broadbuss in private and county government business.

Three younger attorneys appointed by Whittle were under Whittle's dominance. They represented numerous Martinsville firms and Whittle was director of those companies. Whittle is listed as a director of the First National Bank of Martinsville, the American Furniture Co., the Patrick Henry Lee and Storage Co., Lanier Farm, Inc., Cross Laundry Co., Burch-Hod-

ges-Stone, Inc., and the Martinsville Land and Development Co.

Broadbuss is a brother director with Whittle on the First National Bank board. Sitting with them are the same class of rulers of the industrial town. On one jury sat R. M. Simmons, Jr., son of the American Furniture Co. president; and J. G. Ragland, Piedmont Trust Bank secretary.

The legal set-up, from Judge Whittle on down, was geared to turn out death sentences for the seven men. It was arranged and carried out by the industrial and bank moguls to further their dominance over the town's Negro and white workers.

The prosecutors moved with care against the men, even with their contrived legal machine. They coached Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd in her well-rehearsed story that she had been "raped." They utilized forced "confessions" from the seven men to back-up their main other directors of the American Furniture Co., and the Bassett Furniture Industries, which, with Dupont, form the major industries in the town of 18,000.

THREE TOP OFFICIALS of these major firms sat on the grand jury that indicted the men. They were C. W. Holt, department store owner and director of the First National Bank; S. E. Booker, ex-mayor and director of the Piedmont Trust Bank; and F. V. Woodson, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the American Furniture Co.

The six all-white juries that were picked to try the men came from witness. Their picked adversaries, the seven defense attorneys, put up less than token opposition to the stories of Mrs. Floyd or the introduction and use of the confessions.

JUDGE WHITTLE advised his

partners and ruled for them constantly from the bench. Defense attorneys were, in turn, admonished by him when they inadvertently asked embarrassing questions.

The care of the prosecutors was exercised to close off all loopholes in the expected appeals of the men to higher courts. Then the industrial and legal leaders of Martinsville closed off other avenues through which appeals for a new trial could be made by ordering Mrs. Floyd to get out of town. A six-month investigation by three private detectives hired by the NAACP has failed to find a trace of the woman.

New court appeals, and a third mass campaign to save the lives of the men, were in motion to break this contrived legal machine.

The NAACP was planning to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Richmond District Court. The petition will be based on condemnation of the systematic discrimination of courts against Negroes. The courts, the NAACP contends, have at all times sentenced Negroes accused of "rape" to death, while sentencing white men accused of the same charge to jail terms.

Two stays of execution for the men were wrung from Gov. Battle in 1949 and 1950 after world-wide protests poured into the governor's mansion in Richmond. The Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven this week appealed to "every union local, every church, every freedom-loving individual and organization" to step up their protests to Battle.

A statement by the committee declared that the Supreme Court's refusal to review the appeal of the men not only upheld the death sentence against them but has promoted the "discriminatory use of the death penalty against Negroes in 'rape' and other cases."

Negro Mothers Wonder What Will Happen to Sons

By John Hudson Jones

The Negro mothers interviewed by The Worker concerning war and the draft asked and had answers to some deep questions facing the American people as a whole. The first mother spoken to was Mrs. Melina Sanders, of West 129 St. She was attending the recent Harlem rally that protested the policy killing of Negro veteran John Derrick. With her was her 17 year-old son Bill and her 9 year-old daughter Aida.

"If this one here," Mrs. Sanders said, as she entered the meeting place, and meaning her son, "has to go and fight will he come home and get shot like that poor Derrick boy? I can't understand what it's all about anyway. I've prayed and asked the Lord to stop it before Bill has to go, but it looks like it's going to keep on going."

"My son Henry joined the Army long before this war broke out," Mrs. Faith Williams, of the Abraham Lincoln Housing Project said. "I didn't want him to go, but he couldn't find a job. Always was a proud boy, so his father and I didn't try to stop him. But now his letters from Germany sound so unhappy. But he's so proud he's determined to make the best of his mistake."

"I don't believe in war any-

where in the world," was the definite answer of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, a pregnant woman also attending the Derrick rally. "I think people ought to read the Bible more and see what Jesus Christ had to say about peace. He was the Prince of Peace, wasn't he? Peace on earth and good will toward all men, that's what he taught, didn't he? Something's wrong that everybody's talking about how Christian they are and then go rushing off to shoot and slaughter!"

"My boy always did take things joking-like," Mrs. Cynthia Body, a beautician said. "When he got his greetings he came and told me, 'Momma here's a letter that says I should come down to see my Uncle Sam. But momma, how can I go? My Uncle isn't named Sam, he's named Henry!' I cried the day he left, and I'm still crying inside over what may happen to him. He is such a lively and good boy. It doesn't make any sense that I can see."

Here were the sentiments of four Negro mothers. All were sorely disturbed about the fate of their sons. Others spoken to wanted to know what did the future hold for their sons.

"What're the colored boys going to get out of it. They promised them heaven and earth the last time and they haven't got nothing. Now they don't even promise the colored boys anything but a chance to get shot up somewhere in the Pacific Ocean."

There are recruiting posters along Seventh Avenue and West 125 St. They tell of wonderful "opportunities."

And Mrs. Esther Biggins took note of them too, when we asked her was she a mother and if so how she felt about things today.

"Well son, I'm a mother of four daughters, but no sons. If I had one I'd tell him to go and look at that picture in the rack there. I don't see any Negroes in the picture."

Scanning the News



VITO MARCANTONIO

VITO MARCANTONIO, former Representative, will argue the un-constitutionality of the McCarran Act in the courts. The state chairman of the American Labor Party has been retained by the Communist Party to defend it against the Federal government's efforts to outlaw it under the McCarran law. . . . A nation-wide campaign to enlist American youth in the fight for peace was explored at a three-day Young People's Assembly in Chicago of some 250 youth leaders. . . . The United Electrical Workers, independent, called on President Truman to order the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC).

New York's Governor Dewey wants sweeping dictatorial powers in New York State. Under cover of the alleged "emergency," his message to the new legislature demanded for a Dewey-controlled Defense Council and Defense Commission powers to draft manpower, seize property, establish wage curbs and create a secret police. . . .

The Federal courts were asked to dismiss a "contempt" indictment of William L. Patterson, Negro leader and executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. . . . Cardinal Spellman called on all Roman Catholics to boycott the movie *The Miracle*. . . . An 18-mile line of French police guarded Gen. Eisenhower as he entered Paris. . . . The nickel phone call vanished in New York as coin boxes were switched for a dime toll. . . . Demonstrations in Tel Aviv, Israel, denounced Wall Street plans for rearming the German Nazis. . . .



JOE LOUIS

Weavers of Fall River's (Mass.) Pepperell Mfg. Co. struck against higher work loads despite back-to-work orders from international union president Emil Rieve. . . . A half-million Rome workers held a brief general strike to protest a government-decreed 100 percent rent hike. . . . The U. S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, voided a contract between the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and Southern railroads, which barred Negroes from jobs.

Joe Louis, on the comeback trail, beat Freddie Beshore in a four-round technical KO. . . . Texas landowners, in alleged "fear" of an atombomb attack, petitioned against reconstructing an army camp in the area. . . . William Richter, head of the N. Y. Newsdealers Association, asked State Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein to act to bar the Daily Worker from the stands. . . .

Delegates to the Conference of the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, held in Buffalo, blasted anti-Negro practices in public and semi-public projects throughout the state. Conservative leadership sought to quell protests, pushed through a resolution to "investigate" jimcrow practices.

German cops in the American Zone city of Landsberg clubbed 300 Jewish DP's when they held a counter-rally to an anti-Semitic meeting for the release of Nazi war criminals. The People's Democratic Republic of Czechoslovakia revealed that 30 percent of the 1951 budget for Prague will go for schools, the arts and sciences. . . .

Peking Radio said that 1,406 U. S. planes have violated Chinese borders in the last four months. . . . The rightwing leaders of the New York State CIO lauded warmongering Gov. Dewey in a resolution hailing him for a "forthright and statesmanlike speech." . . .

Mothers of Wenatchee, Wash., started a "chain" telephone campaign to fight a draft of 18-year olds. . . . The "landlord with the coldest heart," the N.Y.C. Housing Authority, evicted the two young children and elderly mother of Mrs. Angelle Petus, while she was in labor, awaiting the birth of her third child. . . .

The British government admitted in Commons that only 20 percent of the children in Kenya, South Africa, go to school. . . . Judge Isidor Wasservogel, referee of the New York State Supreme Court, ordered the appointed trustees of Local 6, Hotel and Club Workers, AFL, to appear at a Jan. 10 hearing and answer rank and file charges that they usurped control of the union. . . .

The Mexican Congress adopted severe restrictions on the right of free speech, which may be used against the peace movement, trade unions or any group criticizing government policy. Only political party publicly denouncing the measures is the Communist Party. . . .

Sign of the militarist times. Dartmouth College dropped from 25 to 40 percent of its instructors working on year-to-year contracts. Many students will be in the armed forces instead of at school, it was explained. . . .

Tito's so-called Five-Year Plan for Yugoslavia has flopped, even though goals have been lowered several times since 1948. Some key industries won't reach production targets till 1952, Tito's State Planning Commission has admitted.



PATTERSON



RICHTER

250 Youth Leaders Aim for Broad Peace Assemblies

CHICAGO—A broad new gathering of young people for peace was the objective adopted here today at the close of a three day Young People's Assembly. Out of the exploratory discussions of some 250 youth leaders came many proposals on how young people can take the lead in developing peaceful alternatives to the threat of World War III.

Encompassing great breadth in terms of diverse points of view, and the representation of thousands of organized young people, the Assembly included church, student, trade union, and pacifist youth. There was a large representation of Negro delegates.

In various workshops and symposia, the greatest areas of agreement were found on the need for negotiations for peace, the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, self-determination of peoples, and the development of a broad peace movement crossing national boundaries.

Rev. Massie Kennard, youthful assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church, keynoted the opening session Saturday by pointing out that "young people all over the world are, like us, hoping, praying, working for peace. . . . We must affirm that systems so different as the United States and the Soviet Union can exist side by side in peace."

The sessions were marked by spirited debate, with an underlying theme of the urgency of peace and the need for unity regardless of differences.

ONE OF THE Assembly workshop reports declared: "We have met here in the spirit of full democracy, appreciation of our differences, and a mutual desire for peace. We want to extend that atmosphere into our nation as a whole, and into the whole family of peoples."

One of the workshops proposed a UN-sponsored young peoples assembly for the exchange of ideas on peace and welfare by youth of all nations.

Rev. L. Paul Jacquith, of Garrett Biblical Institute, declared: "We say 'In God we trust,' but our acts say 'In bullets we trust.'"

Wilbert Tatum, a 17-year-old Negro high school student from North Carolina, expressed the deep concern of the Negro youth for peace, revealing that two of his four brothers were killed in Korea.

One symposium on "Why We Are Where We Are," presided over by Rev. Donald Matthews, called forth a variety of opinions from the delegates on the reasons for the war danger. The policies of the Truman administration were sharply condemned. Some delegates expressed a distrust of the Soviet Union. But on the part of each and every delegate there was the determination throughout the proceedings to rise above all differences and unite for peace.

Leon Wolfsey, National Chairman of the Labor Youth League, in a brief speech from the floor, pointed out that every major war move in the world since 1917 has used the Soviet Union as its alibi. He cited the series of steps towards world disarmament, settlement of disputes, and broad negotiations for peace which have been initiated by the Soviet Union since World War II.

Representative to the Assembly planned to go to the United Nations to urge negotiations toward peace and to U. S. officials in Washington to oppose militarization and universal military service.

THE NEED for a vigorous fight against discrimination and armed forces jimcrow as a basic part of the struggle for peace was constantly voiced.

The Assembly drew together the varied reports of its "workshops" and "buzz groups" (informal dis-

cussion groups of 12 to 15) under the headings of peaceful alternatives, and implementation.

These reports, it was pointed out, can be sifted and utilized by youth groups and local bodies as they see fit.

The Assembly elected a continuations committee and urged the convening of similar assemblies in the various states, towns and communities.

Officers elected were Massie Kennard, assistant pastor of Metropolitan Community Church of Chicago, chairman; Rev. Donald Matthews, North Presbyterian Church, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Doris Koppelman, New York City, and Wilbert Tatum, Durham, N. C., vice-presidents, and Gunther Wertheimer, Baltimore, of the Maryland Youth Committee for Peace, treasurer.

A secretary will be selected from among the Chicago delegation,

with the offices of the continuations committee to be located here.

Guest speaker Willard Uphaus, director of the National Labor Relations Foundation, referring to the greetings received from the youth of China, Canada, the Soviet Union, and Britain, appealed to the delegates to "respond to the wonderful message you have received from the youth of the world." Another guest speaker was Prof. Havighurst of the University of Chicago, chairman of the executive board of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Henry Jarecki, of the University of Michigan Intercooperative Council, echoed the sentiments of the young people saying:

"My attitude about the desire of people for peace was completely reversed. They may be scared, still they're courageous. Uninformed, yes, but understanding. And they're for peace—for the world of the dove, not the hawk."

Denverites Angered At Move to 'Clear' Cop Slayer of Negro

DENVER.—The people of Denver are becoming increasingly angry at the double-talking efforts of Mayor Quigg Newton and his city administration to clear Patrolman Delmar Reed of guilt in the cold-blooded slaying of Charles Wilson III, 15-year old Negro youth.

When the slaying occurred several days before Christmas, the resentment that swept the city forced the mayor to issue a statement that he was "not satisfied" with Patrolman Reed's alibi that the slaying was an "accident." Newton called on Chief of Police Forsyth for an "explanation."

The chief replied that "we do not permit officers to use firearms in the apprehension of a suspect in misdemeanors." This statement showed clearly that Reed had no right to use his gun, since young Wilson was merely being held on a "drunkenness" charge at the time of the shooting.

Several days later, however, it became clear that Newton's statement on the slaying was intended as "window-dressing" for the reputation he has been trying to build as a "liberal." A delegation of more than 50 citizens—Negro, Mexican-American, and Anglo—forced the mayor to listen to them after he had turned down a request for a meeting by the Colorado Citizens' Committee for Charles Wilson. Newton grudgingly granted the delegation seven minutes of his time.

MRS. JUANITA IRVING, chairman of the Citizens' committee, and other spokesmen, presented the facts in the case and asked the mayor what action he intended to take.

Newton insisted he was doing "everything" he could, and asked a "fair" trial for Reed. He promised that the demand for Reed's dismissal from the police force would be handled at a "democratic hearing." But two days later, this hearing was cancelled by Newton's appointed officials. It was announced the hearing would not be held until after Reed's trial.

Cancellation of the hearing is seen clearly as a dodge by the city administration to avoid the dis-

missal of Reed. Citizens believe the city will now work to help Reed beat a murder charge. Reed has obtained the three highest-priced murder trial lawyers in town.

In a desperate effort to confuse the growing movement against police brutality, the Denver Post last week cooked up front-page headline stories that a "Denver Communist" had been seized by the FBI in a plot to murder Patrolman Reed.

THIS WAS EXPOSED immediately, however, as a red-baiting scheme, when it became known that the Post was using Kirt Sekelkey, a youth on parole from the state insane asylum, as a tool. Sekelkey had written a threatening letter to Reed, and the Post immediately blazed forth with lying stories that Sekelkey had done this on instructions from the Communist Party, the Civil Rights Congress, and the Citizens' committee.

Despite red-baiting and divisive efforts by self-styled "human relations experts," churches, unions, and other civic organizations are voicing protests. Roy Wilkins, national administrative secretary of the NAACP, who addressed a mass meeting here, spoke out for "punishment" of Reed, saying Reed had no excuse to use his gun. Thousands of signatures have been gathered on petitions demanding Reed's dismissal, a murder trial by a jury including Negroes and Mexican-Americans, and cleanup of police brutality.

'Mr. Deeds' Film Shown in Moscow

MOSCOW.—The second American movie to be shown in Moscow theaters within a month opened today.

It was Gary Cooper's "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Its Moscow title is, "In the Grip of the Dollar."

The earlier picture shown was "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." The movies were shown in the original English dialogue with Russian subtitles.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

NCAA Jimcrow, Bowling Win in Indiana

WE PRESENT TODAY two letters, dealing with two different aspects of the never ending fight against discrimination in sports. The first was sent by J. B. McLendon, Chairman of the National Basketball Committee of Colored Colleges, to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). It asks for the long overdue admittance of the Negro teams into the NCAA basketball tourney.

This comes on the heels of the castigation of the NCAA by Wilberforce State College of Ohio for holding the annual convention in Dallas, Texas, where Negro delegates could not take part without being subject to jimcrow. Wilberforce also pointed out to the NCAA that a tourney supposedly for Ohio State colleges, held at Bowling Green, had pointedly ignored inviting Wilberforce, and asked what it intended to do about that.

Mr. McLendon's letter to the NCAA:

Mr. Hugh C. Willett, President National Collegiate Athletic Assn., University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
Dear Mr. Willett:

The colored colleges of the United States are herewith requesting that at least one of their basketball teams be given a place in the NCAA Basketball Tournament. With 16 teams chosen from 16 conferences of the United States, we feel strongly that at least one of the berths in the tournament should be given to one team representing all the colored college conferences.

The minutes of the Executive Committee of the National Basketball Coaches Association of America will show that that association favors action which will integrate our teams into the playoffs. (Convention Issue 1948, P. 21, Article 5.)

On the basis of our membership in the NCAA, on the basis of fair play and sportsmanship, we are requesting your cooperation in this matter. When saying "we" I refer to the representatives of the four major colored conferences of the United States: the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Midwest Athletic Association, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and the South West Athletic Association. (You will find the membership and representatives of each association on attached sheets.)

Our committee will chose by play-offs, season's records by tournament or by committee selection (or by any method you suggest) the team to take part in the NCAA Tournament.

We are optimistic in regard to our request. We feel it is reasonable, we know it is minimum, we are certain of its practicability. We await a reply which we hope and trust will be favorable—a reply which will surely advance basketball in the NCAA and in our nation.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. McLENDON, Chairman

The National Basketball Committee of Colored Colleges.

ANOTHER LETTER, this one from George Sandy, Communist Party secretary for Indiana, deals with bowling in Indianapolis and tells a story which many of us missed in the aftermath of the campaign to end jimcrow in the ABC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

In the first bowling tournament in the city of Indianapolis in which Negroes were allowed to participate the honors were carried off by Mr. William Brown, assistant manager of the Fun Bowl in Indianapolis.

Not only did Brown win the final match game but in the city wide qualifying round with 723 men competing he was the medalist with 1,311 for the six games for an average of 218½.

As in all sporting events where sportsmen get together the competitors welcomed the proposition that every one could compete for the championship. Mr. Brown says that the event went off smoothly and that if there were some who did not wish to see him compete they were quiet about it.

This proves that the high moguls in the ABC who fought so long and bitterly to maintain jimcrow in bowling were absolutely wrong, when they maintained that the white workers were for discrimination.

It will be recalled that in early 1949 many organizations protested against the national ABC tournament being held in Indianapolis on state of Indiana property and as a result the tournament was moved to Columbus, Ohio. The ABC was running into more and more difficulty with their un-American policy and finally were forced by public opinion and pressure to change their rules.

It was rather fitting that Mr. Brown wore a Stuart Mortuary shirt as he took part in burying jimcrow on another front.

GEORGE SANDY.

WORLD YOUTH GROUP JOINS FIGHT FOR MARTINSVILLE 7

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, representing 70,000,000 young men and women in 80 countries of the world, "will leave no stone unturned" in the fight to save the Martinsville Seven, the organization has written the Civil Rights Congress, in a letter received yesterday for the WFDY headquarters in France.

"We have just learned," says the letter, "that the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal of the Martinsville Seven. The youth of the world will be quick to see this refusal as another vote of approval by Truman's Administration for the racist policies which constitute part of his gov-

ernment's official policy."

With denial of their appeal for review, executions for the seven innocent Negro victims of a white supremacy frameup are automatically set for Feb. 2 and Feb. 5. Only a stay of execution by Gov. Battle of Virginia or a writ of habeas corpus by a federal court can delay their death.

The CRC has called on trade unions and all organizations of Negro and white Americans to write, phone or telegraph Gov. Battle in Richmond, Va., urging he grant a stay of execution for the Martinsville Seven and extend executive clemency.

HURL 'COMMUNIST ACTIVITY' CHARGE AT AIDE TO D.A.

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH. — The anti-Communist hysteria here, fanned by Democratic Judge Michael A. Musmanno and Republican Judge Blair F. Gunther to further their political campaigns during the last elections, exploded with the sensational demand by State Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti that Mrs. Marjorie Hanson Matson, an assistant on the staff of District Attorney Wm. S. Rahauser, be summarily fired for alleged "Communist activities."

Rahauser and Mrs. Matson are Democrats. Margiotti is a renegade Republican who left that party some years ago to become a Democrat and then last year switched over to the Republican column when given the job of State Attorney General by Republican Governor Duff. He is a close friend of Judge Musmanno.

Margiotti has been in charge of the general grand jury investigation that has been going on for some months into the gambling vice, "free work" by city employees for their superiors, and other rackets which infest Pittsburgh and other areas in Allegheny County.

MARGIOTTI BASES his charges on an investigation by the state police, evidently conducted at his orders.

The further retention of Mrs. Matson as an assistant district attorney, he alleges, "obstructs justice and becomes dangerous to the security of our people in Pennsylvania." Rahauser answered that he would do nothing in the matter unless the Attorney General "furnishes clear proof of her being anything else but a loyal, true American." To this, Margiotti retorted that he had "other information with regards to Mrs. Matson's Communist activities."

The basis of Margiotti's charges are of a pretty flimsy nature but bear out dramatically the often repeated warning by Communists that what starts out to be a man-hunt only against them soon develops into a witchhunt against everybody with the slightest liberal tendencies.

THE "CRIMES" listed by Margiotti include "Communist tendencies" by Mrs. Matson when she was a student at the University of Pittsburgh Law School twenty years ago and that of being one of the "principal" demonstrators against General Douglas MacArthur when that militarist delivered the commencement address in 1932 after he had smashed the army of the Bonus March veterans in the national capital.

Another "crime" was that she had been on the executive board of the "American-Soviet Friendship" and later helped to organize the Progressive Citizens Party, "which is now the Progressive Party." In both cases the political illiteracy of the State Attorney General is as marked as his prejudices, since there were no such organizations as the first two. However, this enabled Margiotti to drag in the charge that the Progressive Party is a "Communist front" organization.

Then there is the charge that she acted as attorney for Bernard Salis in his appeal from a conviction for passing out Communist leaflets in McKeesport. The ordinance under which he was convicted is admittedly illegal in requiring a permit and the appeals court knocked out the convention.

HIS INFORMANTS told Margiotti that Mrs. Matson had sat down in the courtroom with the attorney for Nate Albert, during the latter's farcical trial in Judge Harry Montgomery's court here several months ago. Albert is the veteran who was framed up in the Highland Park swimming pool case of several years ago. He was sentenced by Judge Montgomery to 23 months in the workhouse, where he is now confined.

Margiotti reveals the interesting sidelight on the trial that Judge Montgomery was so much annoyed by this act on her part that he reprimanded her for it and practically ordered her out of the room. This judge was a vice chairman of the fascist-like American Battling Communism (ABC) which was organized by Judge Blair F. Gunther.

The State Attorney General was put out by a report quoted by him from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of Aug. 8, 1948, where in the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, in a letter to President Truman, protested the prosecution of the 12 Communist leaders in the New York trial on the ground that it was "for holding beliefs and opinions rather than committing overt acts."

IN A PUBLIC statement Mrs. Matson charged that the State Attorney General accusation were "a slanderous smear—riddled with lies and distortions." She denied all the specific allegations, emphasizing that "she was not now nor had she ever been a member of the Communist Party, a Communist sympathizer, or knowingly, a member of any Communist-front organization."

Communists here say there is absolutely no basis for Margiotti's charges of her having been involved in Communist activities in this area but that on the other hand she has always been their opponent.

Mrs. Matson has announced that since the charges are "clearly libellous in character," she will file suit against Margiotti for libel.

Ask Help to Stop Frameup

(Continued from Page 1)

which sent American troops to Korea. Now many, probably the majority of Americans, are opposed to Truman's war on Korea. But these three men face 20 years in jail because they opposed this action from the beginning. To date this action has cost our nation over 40,000 casualties.

Negroes, the foreign-born, union members and all who are opposed to war have a special stake in the outcome of the trial, the appeal emphasizes.

Cush urges all who possibly can to come to the trial and see for themselves how "justice" is dispensed. The case is going on in Courtroom 6, third floor of the Courthouse. Hours are 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Judge Henry X. O'Brien presides.

The Defense Committee for the Victims of the Pittsburgh Frameup—its official title—plans to issue bulletins during the course of the trial. It will gladly mail these to those who will help circulate the facts. Address all inquiries to the committee, Box 502, Pittsburgh 20, Pa.

The defense committee is also circulating 15,000 copies in this part of the state and 5,000 more in Philadelphia of a small pamphlet entitled "Musmanno isn't loading coal—just baloney."

In it there is an effective exposure of Judge Michael A. Musmanno—the "private citizen" prosecutor of the case—as "a cheap politician" who engineered the frameup to further his political ambitions and to serve the interests of the Mellons, Rockefellers and

PLAN ATTACK ON MICHIGAN I.W.O.

LANSING, Mich.—A witchhunt "investigation" of the International Workers Order has been launched by the Michigan State Attorney General.

Millard the attorney general here announced that since New York has launched an "investigation," it behooves Michigan to do the same. Millard said he would send a representative to a hearing on the IWO in New York on Jan. 10.

Ask Quashing of Indictment Of The 'Worker' Saleswomen

PHILADELPHIA.—A delegation of citizens was scheduled to call on District Attorney John Maurer in City Hall to ask him to quash the indictment of the four indicted saleswomen of the Pennsylvania Worker. The delegation was organized at a meeting of community leaders which set up the Strawberry Mansion Citizens' Committee for a Free Press, affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress.

At its first meeting the committee planned a program of action designed to enlist the entire community in the fight to free the indicted women who were arrested for selling a newspaper which criticized the war policy of the U. S. Government.

ONE OF THE first actions of the committee was distribution of 2,000 leaflets calling on Strawberry Mansion citizens to fight for their right to read and think by working to defeat the indictment.

The leaflet charged that the indictment "is an attempt by a city political machine to deprive citizens of rights guaranteed them by the State Federal Constitutions. This is an attempt by the city administration to legalize and suppress a newspaper whose right to be published and circulated is recognized by our Federal and State governments."

One of the indicted women, Mrs. Evelyn Hechtman, is treasurer of the committee. The other women are Mrs. Jennie Getman, Mrs. Ruth Martin and Mrs. Geraldine Ivens.

FREE BYARD JENKINS—FREE INDICTED 'FOUR'

An Editorial

FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS The Pennsylvania Worker has produced facts to show that the office of the District Attorney and the Police Department conspired to take the life of a Negro youth, Byard Jenkins.

Now the District Attorney's office is conspiring to try and take the life of The Pennsylvania Worker, the paper that initiated the campaign to free Jenkins.

The Pennsylvania Worker has repeatedly demanded the ouster of Assistant District Attorney Raymond Speiser for his part in framing up Jenkins for a murder to which a white man later confessed.

NOW DISTRICT ATTORNEY John Maurer has given his answer. He has not fired his assistant, Speiser, the man who twice prosecuted Jenkins.

Instead, Maurer has indicted four women for selling the paper that started the mass protest which got Jenkins' original death sentence changed to life imprisonment.

The Pennsylvania Worker still is fighting for Jenkins' freedom. It is fighting to smash the whole frame-up system of white supremacy that poisons the city, state and federal government.

THIS NEGRO LIBERATION movement today in the United States is indivisible from the fight for peace, and the fight throughout the world for the liberation of the colonial peoples of Asia and Africa.

The Pennsylvania Worker joins with all those who are fighting today for peace and the freedom of the Negro people.

Demand that District Attorney Maurer act to free Byard Jenkins and to quash the indictments against the four women for selling this paper.

POSTPONE MILLS LOBBY TO TUESDAY, JAN. 30

PHILADELPHIA.—The citizens delegation which had planned to visit Gov. James Duff last week in an effort to have the extradition order against Fletcher Mills reversed has been postponed to Jan. 30, it was announced last week.

John Holton, executive director of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress, explained that the action was taken at the request of participating organizations who desired additional time to select their delegates.

While expressing gratification at increased interest in the campaign to free Mills, Holton condemned the refusal of Duff to meet with the delegation and his attempt to refer the delegation to the State Department of Justice as "buck passing."

Holton declared further:

"The delegation which will call on Gov. Fine on Jan. 30 will give the governor an opportunity to express in action the promises he made to the Negro people during the recent election campaign.

"The Mills case exemplifies in their crassest form the jimcrow policies practiced against the Negro people and enforced by police terror in this state.

"Gov. Fine has it in his power to take the first steps to change this policy by withdrawing the extradition order against Fletcher Mills."

The extradition order would send Mills into the hands of an Alabama lynch mob.

Holton urged interested individuals and organizations to contact him at Room 800, 1831 Chestnut St., RI 6-4998.

NEGRO CAB DRIVERS SUE TO ENFORCE EQUAL JOB RIGHTS

PITTSBURGH.—Discrimination by the Yellow Cab Co. and the AFL Taxicab Drivers Union Local 128 against Negro drivers were disclosed in a suit filed here with the Federal District Court by 27 Negro members of the union.

The suit alleges violations of the National Labor Relations Act by employer and union. Damages are sought together with a temporary injunction to stop the discrimination and other violations of their constitutional rights. The court is asked to nullify fines and suspensions for "violating illegal regulations" imposed upon four of the complainants.

Aside from the initial difficulty of being allowed to get a job, Negro drivers have been restricted to picking up passengers in the Third and Fifth Wards, the main center of the Negro population. Pickups as a result of trips with such passengers to railway stations and sections of the city outside these two wards are attended with restrictive provisions that favor the white drivers. Negro drivers are prohibited from "cruising"

(driving along on the chance of picking up passengers) although whites may do so.

★

THE UNION AGREEMENT with the company provides for the maintenance of a list of all drivers by seniority, free of any discrimination. The suit charges that on March 25, 1949, the company and the union violated the contract and the National Labor Relations Act "by conspiring to enter into a written memorandum setting up additional regulations against the plaintiffs because of their race and color."

Four of the complainants—Thomas H. Dargan, Robert C. Watkins, A. J. Shadd and John H. Easley—were fired by the company ostensibly for their "bad accident record" and subjected to "discriminatory action fines and suspensions" by the union. Dargan has long led a fight within the union against these discriminatory practices, as a result of which he was fired from his job last year.

Hymen Schlessinger is attorney for the Negro drivers.

THE EMERGENCY AND YOU: Douglass Project Still Only a Pile of Bricks

By Catherine Fletcher

At the corner of Brewster and Hastings, behind the fence there stands an unfinished federal housing project. Two stories, brick, a few windows. This shell is the Frederick Douglass project, promised back during World War II. There is no activity here except for the kids who, having nowhere else to play, dawdle in the mud puddles.

Three months ago this project was in the same condition. Yet every day it is more and more needed as people on the east side are again faced with mass evictions.

Take any block after that—from Alfred to Hastings, Division, Adelaide, it is the same—boarded up homes in the so-called slums that are made slums by the policies of the Truman and Cobo

This is the first of a series of articles that will appear from time to time in this paper showing how the so-called "national emergency" will affect the lives of the people of the State of Michigan.

administrations. On Division from St. Aubin to Hastings you will come across a little variation—219 doors, from other homes, some with keys still in the locked doors that should never have been unlocked, nailed together to form a barricade around the ghost project.

It might be that you are there at the same time the glass company, hired by the city, comes to take the glass from the windows, to be sure that the homeless are kept out these cold winter days and nights. And where are the families who once lived here? Some have left this condemned area only to go to another to which they must pay more rent than they did before.

Or they might move in with some already overcrowded family only to be told by one of the Mayor's inspectors on the Board of Health that such crowded conditions aren't healthy and that they will have to move.

★

MRS. ODESSA JOHNSON of 6357 Van Court, knows all about that. She was jailed once by the Mayor's over-zealous Health and Police Departments for not moving from her one-room basement apartment. Her husband and four of her nine children are in the hospital with tuberculosis, caused, doctors and nurses of the Health Department admitted, by the unlivable conditions of their dank, basement room. The two beds she shares with her other five children are jammed less than three feet from a cooking stove and laundry tubs—the tubs also used by two families living upstairs. In warm weather, the house is so damp that when the floor is mopped, it takes several weeks to dry, Mrs. Johnson said.

When it rains, germ-laden sewer water covers the entire floor. Her only source of income is from her meager wages as a domestic worker and partial support from the Aid to Dependent Children.

How can she keep them on the special diet designed to build up their resistance to tuberculosis? In November, Mrs. Johnson paid a \$20 fee to the Mutual Rental Service, 8535 Grand River, in another desperate attempt to find a home—to date she hasn't heard from them. Who is responsible for such conditions? What is to be done about them?

★

LET THE MAYOR SPEAK. In December, he said that 1950 had seen a great deal of progress in the capital improvements which are part of his Master Plan. What is his Master Plan? Does it include housing for the 750,000 ill-housed Detroit citizens? These are the "capital improvements" of which he boasts: expressways, the Civic Center, and "Redevelopments"—meaning the mass evictions continuing on the east side and the plan to sell the land cheap to private builders, who will build homes and sell or rent them at prices too high for the workers, and especially the evicted Negro workers.

In December, Councilman Van Antwerp was heard from. He proposed a conference with officials of the Board of Health and

(Continued on Page 8)

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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PEACE DEMANDS CRACK THROUGH DETROIT PAPERS

DETROIT. — The Detroit Free Press, obviously with an eye to numerous letters calling for peace and against the use of the A-bomb, that have been sent to the paper's letter box, editorially has warned that: "Times are too perilous to overlook a ny possible opportunity to ease East-West tension."

The editorial states further: "The confidence a vast number of people in this country have in President Truman and Secretary Acheson is not so profound as to make them willing to leave the issue of war and peace entirely to the discretion of those two gentlemen."

"This is particularly true of Secretary Acheson and his approach to Russia. . . . Acheson has become brash and uncompromising. . . . Once before when Stalin seemed willing to talk things over, Ache-

son rejected the overture in a manner that brought public rebuke."

One letter in the Free Press says, "I thoroughly agree with Robert E. Engle in his views on atom warfare, as expressed in the Detroit Free Press."

"We can never entirely rid ourselves of the blood on our hands left from the murder of millions of innocent men, women and children. . . . Let us not make the same mistake twice. . . ."

The Jan. 5 issue of the Detroit Jewish Chronicle says editorially of the New Year:

"Will it be peace or war. Will terrible weapons lay waste cities and civilization? Or will reason once again triumph and prevent senseless destruction?"

"Any future war will be a threat to the continued existence of Israel. . . ."

The Worker Finds Evidence Young Gordy Was Framed

DETROIT.—Stafford Gordy, 22-year-old nephew of Charles M. Gordy Sr., is being held without bail in the County Jail after a savage beating by cops. He is charged with "murder."

His uncle, Charles Gordy, who is also being held without bail after defending his son from an illegal invasion of his home police told a Michigan Worker reporter:

"The charge against my nephew is a frameup. 'They're trying to pin this on him in order to give the impression that the Gordy family 'is a family of killers.'"

After interviewing a number of people involved in the case The Michigan Worker believes an impartial citizens committee should examine the following facts:

- There is no witness who can identify the man who committed the murder of which young Gordy is accused. Mary Fenizee, who saw the back of the man who ran out of the murdered woman's apartment, told The Worker:

"I can't say Gordy was the man. I never said he was. I don't know who it was, since I didn't see the man's face."

- Mary Fenizee said the man was five feet, nine inches tall. Gordy is five feet, seven.

- The police have no evidence linking young Gordy with the crime in any way. They have not even claimed to have any fingerprints or any other direct proof that Gordy committed murder.

- A lie detector test taken by young Gordy was "negative" indicating that he had told the truth in his story, and in his denial of the crime of murder.

- Cops had beaten Gordy so badly that he couldn't recognize his father and sister when they came to see him. He couldn't understand what people were saying to him for several days after the beating.

- Cops claim they followed his tracks through the snow from 8623 Oakland to where they arrested him less than seven blocks away. Yet they say the murder took place at 2 a.m. and they arrested him at 4 a.m.

So we get a picture of cops taking two hours to follow a man a few blocks through the snow! And then they claim that the tracks were clear enough for them to be sure they have the right man, and that only he could have made the tracks.

They claim the tracks it took them two hours to cover were clear enough for them to base a murder charge on!

Celebrate the 27th Anniversary of the "Daily Worker" and Negro History Week

**BANQUET
SPAGHETTI DINNER**

**SAT., FEB. 10, 1951
8:00 P. M.**

At Jewish Cultural Center
2705 JOY ROAD, DETROIT

Hear: JOSEPH STAROBIN,
foreign editor, 'Daily Worker'
just returned from Europe
and the Soviet Union.

Hear for the first time a new
play on Negro history by a
prominent Detroit author.

New Evidence Uncovered in Frameup of the Martinsville 7

Special to The Worker

RICHMOND, Va. — New and startling evidence revealing the frameup of the Martinsville Seven was uncovered this week as a nationwide campaign to halt the scheduled executions of the seven Negro men got underway. Unless appeals to Gov. John S. Battle for executive clemency are successful, the seven innocent men are scheduled to die in the electric chair in the state penitentiary here Feb. 2 and 9.

As the execution days neared, it was determined by the *Worker* that Judge Kennon C. Whittle, who provided the one-day trials against the men is a close associate of two prosecutors of the seven. These two are W. R. Broadbuss and Hannibal Joyce, a member of the law firm of Whittle, Whittle, Joyce and Stone.

Broadbuss and Joyce, as business and law partners of Judge Whittle, were handpicked by Judge Whittle to assist Irvin Cubine, the commonwealth attorney, in pressing for the death of the seven men in rigged trials conducted during April and May, 1949.

THE FOUR also conferred and agreed to "defend" the seven men while attorneys appointed by Judge Whittle to prevent families of the seven men from making their own arrangements to find defense lawyers for their sons.

Whittle picked C. P. Kearfoot to defend one of the men. Kearfoot is a law partner of Broadbuss. The other appointed attorneys were W. L. Joyce, former commonwealth attorney; Frank P. Burton, former State senator; Joseph H. Waitehead, another ex-commonwealth attorney, all three of whom had been closely associated with Broadbuss in private and county government business.

Three younger attorneys appointed by Whittle were under Whittle's dominance. They represented numerous Martinsville firms and Whittle was director of those companies. Whittle is listed as a director of the First National Bank of Martinsville, the American Furniture Co., the Patrick Henry Lee and Storage Co., Lanier Farm, Inc., Cross Laundry Co., Burch-Hod-

ges-Stone, Inc., and the Martinsville Land and Development Co. Broadbuss is a brother director with Whittle on the First National Bank board. Sitting with them are the same class of rulers of the industrial town. On one jury sat R. M. Simmons, Jr., son of the American Furniture Co. president; and J. G. Ragland, Piedmont Trust Bank secretary.

The legal set-up, from Judge Whittle on down, was geared to turn out death sentences for the seven men. It was arranged and carried out by the industrial and bank moguls to further their dominance over the town's Negro and white workers.

The prosecutors moved with care against the men, even with their contrived legal machine. They coached Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd in her well-rehearsed story that she had been "raped." They utilized forced "confessions" from the seven men to back-up their main other directors of the American Furniture Co., and the Bassett Furniture Industries, which, with Dupont, form the major industries in the town of 18,000.

THREE TOP OFFICIALS of these major firms sat on the grand jury that indicted the men. They were C. W. Holt, department store owner and director of the First National Bank; S. E. Booker, ex-mayor and director of the Piedmont Trust Bank; and F. V. Woodson, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the American Furniture Co.

The six all-white juries that were picked to try the men came from witness. Their picked adversaries, the seven defense attorneys, put up less than token opposition to the stories of Mrs. Floyd or the introduction and use of the confessions.

JUDGE WHITTLE advised his

partners and ruled for them constantly from the bench. Defense attorneys were, in turn, admonished by him when they inadvertently asked embarrassing questions.

The care of the prosecutors was exercised to close off all loopholes in the expected appeals of the men to higher courts. Then the industrial and legal leaders of Martinsville closed off other avenues through which appeals for a new trial could be made by ordering Mrs. Floyd to get out of town. A six-month investigation by three private detectives hired by the NAACP has failed to find a trace of the woman.

New court appeals, and a third mass campaign to save the lives of the men, were in motion to break this contrived legal machine.

The NAACP was planning to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Richmond District Court. The petition will be based on condemnation of the systematic discrimination of courts against Negroes. The courts, the NAACP contends, have at all times sentenced Negroes accused of "rape" to death, while sentencing white men accused of the same charge to jail terms.

Two stays of execution for the men were wrung from Gov. Battle in 1949 and 1950 after world-wide protests poured into the governor's mansion in Richmond. The Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven this week appealed to "every union local, every church, every freedom-loving individual and organization" to step up their protests to Battle.

A statement by the committee declared that the Supreme Court's refusal to review the appeal of the men not only upheld the death sentence against them but has promoted the "discriminatory use of the death penalty against Negroes in 'rape' and other cases."

Scanning the News



VITO MARCANTONIO, former Representative, will argue the un-constitutionality of the McCarran Act in the courts. The state chairman of the American Labor Party has been retained by the Communist Party to defend it against the Federal government's efforts to outlaw it under the McCarran law. . . . A nation-wide campaign to enlist American youth in the fight for peace was explored at a three-day Young People's Assembly in Chicago of some 250 youth leaders. . . . The United Electrical Workers, independent, called on President Truman to

order the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC).

New York's Governor Dewey wants sweeping dictatorial powers in New York State. Under cover of the alleged "emergency," his message to the new legislature demanded for a Dewey-controlled Defense Council and Defense Commission powers to draft manpower, seize property, establish wage curbs and create a secret police. . . .

The Federal courts were asked to dismiss a "contempt" indictment of William L. Patterson, Negro leader and executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. . . . Cardinal Spellman called on all Roman Catholics to boycott the movie *The Miracle*. . . . An 18-mile line of French police guarded Gen. Eisenhower as he entered Paris. . . .



The nickel phone call vanished in New York as coin boxes were switched for a dime toll. . . . Demonstrations in Tel Aviv, Israel, denounced Wall Street plans for rearming the German Nazis. . . .

Weavers of Fall River (Mass.) Pepperell Mfg. Co. struck against higher work loads despite back-to-work orders from international union president Emil Rieve. . . . A half-million Rome workers held a brief general strike to protest a government-decreed 100 percent rent hike. . . . The U. S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, voided a contract between the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and Southern railroads, which barred Negroes from jobs.

Joe Louis, on the comeback trail, beat Freddie Beshore in a four-round technical KO. . . . Texas landowners, in alleged "fear" of an atombomb attack, petitioned against reconstructing an army camp in the area. . . . William Richter, head of the N. Y. Newsdealers Association, asked State Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein to act to bar the *Daily Worker* from the stands. . . .

Delegates to the Conference of the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, held in Buffalo, blasted anti-Negro practices in public and semi-public projects throughout the state. Conservative leadership sought to quell protests, pushed through a resolution to "investigate" jimcrow practices.

German cops in the American Zone city of Landsberg clubbed 300 Jewish DP's when they held a counter-rally to an anti-Semitic meeting for the release of Nazi war criminals. The People's Democratic Republic of Czechoslovakia revealed that 30 percent of the 1951 budget for Prague will go for schools, the arts and sciences. . . .

Peking Radio said that 1,406 U. S. planes have violated Chinese borders in the last four months. . . . The rightwing leaders of the New York State CIO lauded warmongering Gov. Dewey in a resolution hailing him for a "forthright and statesmanlike speech." . . .

Mothers of Wenatchee, Wash., started a "chain" telephone campaign to fight a draft of 18-year olds. . . . The "landlord with the coldest heart," the N.Y.C. Housing Authority, evicted the two young children and elderly mother of Mrs. Angeline Petus, while she was in labor, awaiting the birth of her third child. . . .

The British government admitted in Commons that only 20 percent of the children in Kenya, South Africa, go to school. . . . Judge Isidor Wasservogel, referee of the New York State Supreme Court, ordered the appointed trustees of Local 6, Hotel and Club Workers, AFL, to appear at a Jan. 10 hearing and answer rank and file charges that they usurped control of the union. . . .

The Mexican Congress adopted severe restrictions on the right of free speech, which may be used against the peace movement, trade unions or any group criticizing government policy. Only political party publicly denouncing the measures is the Communist Party. . . .

Sign of the militarist times. Dartmouth College dropped from 25 to 40 percent of its instructors working on year-to-year contracts. Many students will be in the armed forces instead of at school, it was explained. . . .

Tito's so-called Five-Year Plan for Yugoslavia has flopped, even though goals have been lowered several times since 1948. Some key industries won't reach production targets till 1952, Tito's State Planning Commission has admitted.



DEWEY



PATTERSON

Negro Mothers Wonder What Will Happen to Sons

By John Hudson Jones

The Negro mothers interviewed by *The Worker* concerning war and the draft asked and had answers to some deep questions facing the American people as a whole. The first mother spoken to was Mrs. Melina Sanders, of West 129 St. She was attending the recent Harlem rally that protested the policy killing of Negro veteran John Derrick. With her was her 17 year-old son Bill and her 9 year-old daughter Aida.

"If this one here," Mrs. Sanders said, as she entered the meeting place, and meaning her son, "has to go and fight will he come home and get shot like that poor Derrick boy? I can't understand what it's all about anyway. I've prayed and asked the Lord to stop it before Bill has to go, but it looks like it's going to keep on going."

"My son Henry joined the Army long before this war broke out," Mrs. Faith Williams, of the Abraham Lincoln Housing Project said. "I didn't want him to go, but he couldn't find a job. Always was a proud boy, so his father and I didn't try to stop him. But now his letters from Germany sound so unhappy. But he's so proud he's determined to make the best of his mistake."

"I don't believe in war any-

where in the world," was the definite answer of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, a pregnant woman also attending the Derrick rally. "I think people ought to read the Bible more and see what Jesus Christ had to say about peace. He was the Prince of Peace, wasn't he? Peace on earth and good will toward all men, that's what he taught, didn't he? Something's wrong that everybody's talking about how Christian they are and then go rushing off to shoot and slaughter!"

"My boy always did take things joking-like," Mrs. Cynthia Body, a beautician said. "When he got his greetings he came and told me, 'Momma here's a letter that says I should come down to see my Uncle Sam. But momma, how can I go? My Uncle isn't named Sam, he's named Henry!' I cried the day he left, and I'm still crying inside over what may happen to him. He is such a lively and good boy. It doesn't make any sense that I can see."

Here were the sentiments of four Negro mothers. All were sorely disturbed about the fate of their sons. Others spoken to wanted to know what did the future hold for their sons.

"What're the colored boys going to get out of it. They promised them heaven and earth the last time and they haven't got nothing. Now they don't even promise the colored boys anything but a chance to get shot up somewhere in the Pacific Ocean."

There are recruiting posters along Seventh Avenue and West 125 St. They tell of wonderful "opportunities."

And Mrs. Esther Biggins took note of them too, when we asked her was she a mother and if so how she felt about things today. "Well son, I'm a mother of four daughters, but no sons. If I had one I'd tell him to go and look at that picture in the rack there. I don't see any Negroes in the picture."

250 Youth Leaders Aim for Broad Peace Assemblies

CHICAGO—A broad new gathering of young people for peace was the objective adopted here today at the close of a three day Young People's Assembly. Out of the exploratory discussions of some 250 youth leaders came many proposals on how young people can take the lead in developing peaceful alternatives to the threat of World War III.

Encompassing great breadth in terms of diverse points of view, and the representation of thousands of organized young people, the Assembly included church, student, trade union, and pacifist youth. There was a large representation of Negro delegates.

In various workshops and symposia, the greatest areas of agreement were found on the need for negotiations for peace, the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, self-determination of peoples, and the development of a broad peace movement crossing national boundaries.

Rev. Massie Kennard, youthful assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church, keynoted the opening session Saturday by pointing out that "young people all over the world are, like us, hoping, praying, working for peace. . . . We must affirm that systems so different as the United States and the Soviet Union can exist side by side in peace."

The sessions were marked by spirited debate, with an underlying theme of the urgency of peace and the need for unity regardless of differences.

ONE OF THE Assembly workshop reports declared: "We have met here in the spirit of full democracy, appreciation of our differences, and a mutual desire for peace. We want to extend that atmosphere into our nation as a whole, and into the whole family of peoples."

One of the workshops proposed a UN-sponsored young peoples assembly for the exchange of ideas on peace and welfare by youth of all nations.

Rev. L. Paul Jacquith, of Garrett Biblical Institute, declared: "We say 'In God we trust,' but our acts say 'In bullets we trust.'"

Wilbert Tatum, a 17-year-old Negro high school student from North Carolina, expressed the deep concern of the Negro youth for peace, revealing that two of his four brothers were killed in Korea.

One symposium on "Why We Are Where We Are," presided over by Rev. Donald Matthews, called forth a variety of opinions from the delegates on the reasons for the war danger. The policies of the Truman administration were sharply condemned. Some delegates expressed a distrust of the Soviet Union. But on the part of each and every delegate there was the determination throughout the proceedings to rise above all differences and unite for peace.

Leon Wofsey, National Chairman of the Labor Youth League, in a brief speech from the floor, pointed out that every major war move in the world since 1917 has used the Soviet Union as its alibi. He cited the series of steps towards world disarmament, settlement of disputes, and broad negotiations for peace which have been initiated by the Soviet Union since World War II.

Representative to the Assembly planned to go to the United Nations to urge negotiations toward peace and to U. S. officials in Washington to oppose militarization and universal military service.

THE NEED for a vigorous fight against discrimination and armed forces jimcrow as a basic part of the struggle for peace was constantly voiced.

The Assembly drew together the varied reports of its "workshops" and "buzz groups" (informal dis-

cussion groups of 12 to 15) under the headings of peaceful alternatives, and implementation.

These reports, it was pointed out, can be sifted and utilized by youth groups and local bodies as they see fit.

The Assembly elected a continuations committee and urged the convening of similar assemblies in the various states, towns and communities.

Officers elected were Massie Kennard, assistant pastor of Metropolitan Community Church of Chicago, chairman; Rev. Donald Matthews, North Presbyterian Church, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Doris Koppelman, New York City, and Wilbert Tatum, Durham, N. C., vice-presidents, and Gunther Wertheimer, Baltimore, of the Maryland Youth Committee for Peace, treasurer.

A secretary will be selected from among the Chicago delegation,

with the offices of the continuations committee to be located here.

Guest speaker Willard Uphaus, director of the National Labor Relations Foundation, referring to the greetings received from the youth of China, Canada, the Soviet Union, and Britain, appealed to the delegates to "respond to the wonderful message you have received from the youth of the world." Another guest speaker was Prof. Havighurst of the University of Chicago, chairman of the executive board of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Henry Jarecki, of the University of Michigan Intercooperative Council, echoed the sentiments of the young people saying:

"My attitude about the desire of people for peace was completely reversed. They may be scared, still they're courageous. Uninformed, yes, but understanding. And they're for peace—for the world of the dove, not the hawk."

Denverites Angered At Move to 'Clear' Cop Slayer of Negro

DENVER.—The people of Denver are becoming increasingly angry at the double-talking efforts of Mayor Quigg Newton and his city administration to clear Patrolman Delmar Reed of guilt in the cold-blooded slaying of Charles Wilson III, 15-year old Negro youth.

When the slaying occurred several days before Christmas, the resentment that swept the city forced the mayor to issue a statement that he was "not satisfied" with Patrolman Reed's alibi that the slaying was an "accident." Newton called on Chief of Police Forsyth for an "explanation."

The chief replied that "we do not permit officers to use firearms in the apprehension of a suspect in misdemeanors." This statement showed clearly that Reed had no right to use his gun, since young Wilson was merely being held on a "drunkenness" charge at the time of the shooting.

Several days later, however, it became clear that Newton's statement on the slaying was intended as "window-dressing" for the reputation he has been trying to build as a "liberal." A delegation of more than 50 citizens—Negro, Mexican-American, and Anglo—forced the mayor to listen to them after he had turned down a request for a meeting by the Colorado Citizens' Committee for Charles Wilson. Newton grudgingly granted the delegation seven minutes of his time.

MRS. JUANITA IRVING, chairman of the Citizens' committee, and other spokesmen, presented the facts in the case and asked the mayor what action he intended to take. Newton insisted he was doing "everything" he could, and asked a "fair" trial for Reed. He promised that the demand for Reed's dismissal from the police force would be handled at a "democratic hearing." But two days later, this hearing was cancelled by Newton's appointed officials. It was announced the hearing would not be held until after Reed's trial.

Cancellation of the hearing is seen clearly as a dodge by the city administration to avoid the dis-

missal of Reed. Citizens believe the city will now work to help Reed beat a murder charge. Reed has obtained the three highest-priced murder trial lawyers in town.

In a desperate effort to confuse the growing movement against police brutality, the Denver Post last week cooked up front-page headline stories that a "Denver Communist" had been seized by the FBI in a plot to murder Patrolman Reed.

THIS WAS EXPOSED immediately, however, as a red-baiting scheme, when it became known that the Post was using Kirt Sekelkey, a youth on parole from the state insane asylum, as a tool. Sekelkey had written a threatening letter to Reed, and the Post immediately blazed forth with lying stories that Sekelkey had done this on instructions from the Communist Party, the Civil Rights Congress, and the Citizens' committee.

Despite red-baiting and divisive efforts by self-styled "human relations experts," churches, unions, and other civic organizations are voicing protests. Roy Wilkins, national administrative secretary of the NAACP, who addressed a mass meeting here, spoke out for "punishment" of Reed, saying Reed had no excuse to use his gun. Thousands of signatures have been gathered on petitions demanding Reed's dismissal, a murder trial by a jury including Negroes and Mexican-Americans, and cleanup of police brutality.

'Mr. Deeds' Film Shown in Moscow

MOSCOW.—The second American movie to be shown in Moscow theaters within a month opened today.

It was Gary Cooper's "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Its Moscow title is, "In the Grip of the Dollar."

The earlier picture shown was "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." The movies were shown in the original English dialogue with Russian subtitles.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

NCAA Jimcrow, Bowling Win in Indiana

WE PRESENT TODAY two letters, dealing with two different aspects of the never ending fight against discrimination in sports. The first was sent by J. B. McLendon, Chairman of the National Basketball Committee of Colored Colleges, to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). It asks for the long overdue admittance of the Negro teams into the NCAA basketball tourney.

This comes on the heels of the castigation of the NCAA by Wilberforce State College of Ohio for holding the annual convention in Dallas, Texas, where Negro delegates could not take part without being subject to jimcrow. Wilberforce also pointed out to the NCAA that a tourney supposedly for Ohio State colleges, held at Bowling Green, had pointedly ignored inviting Wilberforce, and asked what it intended to do about that.

Mr. McLendon's letter to the NCAA:

Mr. Hugh C. Willett, President National Collegiate Athletic Assn., University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
Dear Mr. Willett:

The colored colleges of the United States are herewith requesting that at least one of their basketball teams be given a place in the NCAA Basketball Tournament. With 16 teams chosen from 16 conferences of the United States, we feel strongly that at least one of the berths in the tournament should be given to one team representing all the colored college conferences.

The minutes of the Executive Committee of the National Basketball Coaches Association of America will show that that association favors action which will integrate our teams into the playoffs. (Convention Issue 1948, P. 21, Article 5.)

On the basis of our membership in the NCAA, on the basis of fair play and sportsmanship, we are requesting your cooperation in this matter. When saying "we" I refer to the representatives of the four major colored conferences of the United States: the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Midwest Athletic Association, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and the South West Athletic Association. (You will find the membership and representatives of each association on attached sheets.)

Our committee will chose by play-offs, season's records by tournament or by committee selection (or by any method you suggest) the team to take part in the NCAA Tournament.

We are optimistic in regard to our request. We feel it is reasonable, we know it is minimum, we are certain of its practicability. We await a reply which we hope and trust will be favorable—a reply which will surely advance basketball in the NCAA and in our nation.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. McLENDON, Chairman

The National Basketball Committee of Colored Colleges.

ANOTHER LETTER, this one from George Sandy, Communist Party secretary for Indiana, deals with bowling in Indianapolis and tells a story which many of us missed in the aftermath of the campaign to end jimcrow in the ABC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

In the first bowling tournament in the city of Indianapolis in which Negroes were allowed to participate the honors were carried off by Mr. William Brown, assistant manager of the Fun Bowl in Indianapolis.

Not only did Brown win the final match game but in the city wide qualifying round with 723 men competing he was the medalist with 1,311 for the six games for an average of 218½.

As in all sporting events where sportsmen get together the competitors welcomed the proposition that every one could compete for the championship. Mr. Brown says that the event went off smoothly and that if there were some who did not wish to see him compete they were quiet about it.

This proves that the high moguls in the ABC who fought so long and bitterly to maintain jimcrow in bowling were absolutely wrong, when they maintained that the white workers were for discrimination.

It will be recalled that in early 1949 many organizations protested against the national ABC tournament being held in Indianapolis on state of Indiana property and as a result the tournament was moved to Columbus, Ohio. The ABC was running into more and more difficulty with their un-American policy and finally were forced by public opinion and pressure to change their rules.

It was rather fitting that Mr. Brown wore a Stuart Mortuary shirt as he took part in burying jimcrow on another front.

GEORGE SANDY.

WORLD YOUTH GROUP JOINS FIGHT FOR MARTINSVILLE 7

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, representing 70,000,000 young men and women in 80 countries of the world, "will leave no stone unturned" in the fight to save the Martinsville Seven, the organization has written the Civil Rights Congress, in a letter received yesterday for the WFDY headquarters in France.

"We have just learned," says the letter, "that the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal of the Martinsville Seven. The youth of the world will be quick to see this refusal as another vote of approval by Truman's Administration for the racist policies which constitute part of his gov-

ernment's official policy."

With denial of their appeal for review, executions for the seven innocent Negro victims of a white supremacy frameup are automatically set for Feb. 2 and Feb. 5. Only a stay of execution by Gov. Battle of Virginia or a writ of habeas corpus by a federal court can delay their death.

The CRC has called on trade unions and all organizations of Negro and white Americans to write, phone or telegraph Gov. Battle in Richmond, Va., urging he grant a stay of execution for the Martinsville Seven and extend executive clemency.

Stellato Seeks 'Deals' But No One's Nibbling

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—Desperately seeking to keep himself in office as president, Carl Stellato of Ford Rouge Local 600, UAW-CIO is passing the word that he will be content to see the same set of top officers re-elected this March.

If the anti-Stellato forces would agree this would mean a slate of Stellato, Pat Rice, vice-president; W. G. Grant, financial secretary; and William Hood, recording secretary.

But progressives whom Stellato approached with this "status quo" deal said it left them cold.

Two other slates are likely in the race for leadership of the 65,000-member local.

Former president Thomas Thompson, it is learned, will have a full slate in opposition to Stellato.

A third slate backed by the well-knit progressive forces is expected to be headed by Pat Rice running for president against Stellato.

Last year Rice ran on the Stellato ticket as vice-president and received a higher vote for that office than Stellato received running for president.

Meanwhile one of the hottest issues in the big local is being kept on ice by the Stellato clique. That is the "verdict" by the hand-picked Stellato "trial" committee that tried five shop leaders last fall on the frameup charge they were "subservient" to the Communist Party.

While the five accused—John Gallo, Ed Lock, Paul Boatin, Dave Moore and Nelson Davis—are demanding that the "trial" committee bring out its verdict, Stellato tells all who ask that it won't be brought out until after the local elections.

What Stellato fears is that the 217-man General Council of the local which has to accept or reject the trial committee's "verdict" will vote it down. The anti-Stellato forces are estimated to have 117 votes to Stellato's 100, also it takes a two-third majority to get a report accepted and Stellato hasn't got that either. The issue along with 42,000 being laid off will be among top issues in the elections.

Meanwhile the progressive forces were steadily hammering on the need for a peace program to save the jobs of 42,000 workers in Ford's scheduled layoffs.

Stellato was on the other side hammering out his line that "the war is here" and the only way to "keep our jobs" is to go over to war production.

Progressives and many others were pounding in the plant the key point of their program, both for now and local union elections. That is:

"There is no job security in changeover to war production. Workers are laid off during the changeover period, estimated to take eight months to a year and after changeover, war materials produced in peace time soon clog up depots, warehouses, military bases and leads to layoffs. The only way to keep working then, is according to Stellato, all out war. This is a form of madness, this was Hitler's plan."

It is on this life and death question that the Ford Local 600 election of officers and hundreds of committeemen elections will be decided on. War, meaning layoffs. Peace, meaning jobs.

THANKS TO ALL

The staff of The Michigan Worker desires to express its warmest thanks and appreciation to all those who attended our successful New Year's Eve dance at Schiller Hall.

Thanks also to the hard-working committee who made the splendid affair possible.

We are especially glad that the many Negro and white workers and their wives, sweethearts, sisters and other members of the families who came there had, as they told us, a really good time.

5-Year Contract, Speedup, Take Heavy Toll

DETROIT.—Speedup in the auto plants ground out more production in 1950. It also took its toll in injuries among the men and women on the production lines. Some 8,000,000 vehicles were produced in 1950 as compared with 6,000,000 in 1949.

In the first quarter of 1950, reports the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry, 6.2 percent of the auto workers were injured; in the second quarter, 6.3 percent; the third quarter, 7.3 and the fourth quarter, 6.7 percent.

Significantly this was the year when the UAW top brass policy of five-year contracts was fastened on the workers. These are contracts that bar the union from changing any phase of the contract, and all of them contain the company security clause that a worker can be fired for fighting speedup, from which most injuries arise.

In the month of October and November when the auto barons were pushing the workers to reach the 8,000,000 production mark for 1950, injuries mounted.

Some 456 auto workers were injured in October and 349 in November. The most common injuries in the auto trade is hernia. In October 255 workers suffered hernia injuries in auto plants, in November it was 217. These above quoted figures are from the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Commission.

The report also states that injuries were on the average, 12.7 percent higher in the July through September quarter than in the April-June period. During the period from July to September an estimated 8,593 workers were disabled because of work injuries. Of this total 28 were killed or died as result of work injuries and 359 suffered permanent body impairments.

Because of injuries, mostly arising from lack of health and safety protection measures and constantly speeded up assembly lines, workers lost 131,860 man days which represents for them lost time to the value of one million eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars in the period of July to September of 1950.

Williams' War Program Won't Bring Liberal Laws

LANSING.—Gov. "Soapy" Williams in his message to the Michigan Legislature asked: voting rights for 18-year-olds, passage of an FEPC act, minimum wage laws, repeal of liens on old age pensions. He also asked for "liberalization" of anti-labor laws.

The 100,000 idle workers in Michigan could draw little comfort from the governor's message as it related to helping them in at least getting unemployment compensation during the entire layoffs which for many are expected to last longer than the 26 weeks during which one can now draw benefits.

Also labor's demand for \$35 a week for one year demanded from the last session of the Legislature will again have to be raised as it was that time—by delegations and lobbies going to Lansing.

With 750,000 Detroit citizens living in substandard homes and a third of that figure living in the same type of housing outstate, no public housing program was advanced.

The Gestapo-like pursuit of all those seeking welfare which has been carried on for the past year by the State officials and which has driven thousands off the rolls was neither condemned by Williams nor ordered halted.

While calling for an all out program and expenditures for war moves to "defend freedom" the Governor couldn't find space in the 5,000 word speech for repeal of thought control acts and the Calahan Act.

The people of Michigan will back any moves to pass FEPC, for minimum wage laws, repeal of liens on old age pensions, rehabilitation particularly of the Upper Peninsula.

The "liberalization" of anti-labor laws will not sit well with organ-

ized labor. They want the repeal of the Bonine Tripp and Hutchinson Acts, both which have been used to break strikes.

The terrible plight of hundreds of thousands of Michigan families living in substandard housing cannot be covered up by cries that

"war emergencies" come first.

Just as the people gathered their forces in PAC, mass organizations, churches, communities to go to Lansing to fight for a people's program the same will also apply in 1951 when the alibi will be "national emergency."

No Work on Douglass Project

(Continued from Page 1)

Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering "to make plans for war on sub-standard structures." There are 750,000 people living in these sub-standard structures (considered sub-standard by Housing Commission when they are dilapidated or when they don't have inside toilets, baths, running water) and if these homes are razed, where will the people go?

Van Antwerp said the time has come to threaten wholesale demolition of buildings that owners have failed to maintain properly. And who owns many of these sub-standard structures? The same Cobo-controlled Real Estate Board which doesn't intend to make any improvements and which fights bitterly against price control so that they can raise the rents even higher.

MAYOR COBO speaks again in 1951. "Our biggest objective is to get some of our major projects under way."

What are the major projects?—A new \$17,000,000 City-County Building, several new projects in the civic center, the completion of the first section of the Lodge and Ford expressways.

What about housing? The same old story—"slum clearance will be past the conversational point and cleared land offered to private developers by next spring."

But remember the Mayor's boast that the steam shovels would be in last May to clear the land on the east side?

Tenants from Brewster, Fisher, representatives from 23 organizations, Negro and white, got together, formed the Emergency Committee on Housing and through their united protests, petitions, delegations, forced through a Circuit Court decision that no one would be evicted until he has found a place to live or the Housing Commission has found a place for him.

"There are vacancies in the Fisher project, but Cobo is determined to keep his jimcrow housing policy because he and his Real Estate Board are growing rich from it," said J. W. Smith, president of the Downtown Tenant's Council. "We must unite as never before. The fight for housing for the people is the real emergency."

Rally to Keep Seat For Diggs in Senate

DETROIT.—The Michigan Civil Rights Congress through its executive secretary Arthur McPhaul has demanded Gov. Mennen Williams not remain silent on the proposal of a Republican group in the State Senate to expel State Senator Charles Diggs, a Negro.

Senator Diggs was elected by a combination of Negro and white voters winning by a vote of 30,000 to 5,000.

The letter of the CRC leader to Gov. Williams said: "After carefully studying the facts as they relate to the refusal of the Michigan State Senate to seat Senator Charles Diggs, who was elected by an overwhelming majority of the

votes in the Third Senatorial District, the Civil Rights Congress takes the position that this is nothing less than discrimination of the first magnitude.

"It is clear that this is part of a pattern, rapidly unfolding in Michigan, along the lines that have existed in the South for nearly a

century. That is, a dual standard of justice, one for white and one for Negroes.

"It is putting into effect the Dixiecrat practice of keeping Negroes 'in their place.' If this is not a fact, then why was Senator Wilkowski, a white Senator seated without protest in 1945 and again in 1947?"

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Toolmaker: 'Seeing Is Believing'

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—James Miller is a Polish American worker who has changed his mind.

Two months ago, he believed much of what the American press and radio says about "the iron curtain countries." He accepted many of the opinions of reactionary Polish American spokesmen, as well as the views of Catholic Churchmen.

Since then, he has been to Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union. He walked alone through the streets of Warsaw, dropped in on Polish families without an invitation, talked in Polish to shop workers and chambermaids.

He wandered around Leningrad, Moscow and Stalingrad, avoiding what he thought may be "show places" and skipping the guided tours.

"I changed my mind because I had to," he said this week, "because I trust my eyes and my ears."

MILLER, a 50-year-old tool-and-die maker, told of finding happiness, abundance and security among the people of the New Democracies and the Soviet Union. And he found that the people and their governments deeply desire peace and are actively working toward achieving it.

"I saw them rebuilding Moscow," he said, "and my common sense asks the question: 'Why are they putting all that good steel and the sweat of their workers into the building of homes if they are really for war?'"

Miller was a delegate to the recent Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, a delegate from CIO United Auto Workers Local 453.

He found the Congress sessions inspiring, but he was deeply anxious to learn the truth about the New Poland.

MILLER IS A DEVOUT Catholic parishioner in the Back of the Yards community where he lives and attends Mass every Sunday in St. Josephs, 48th and Hermitage. His wife and 17-year-old daughter are deeply religious like himself.

He is an American born son of a Polish born carpenter, has lived in Polish American communities all his life.

"I had thought those people in the old country were living in a harness," he said, "that they have little to wear and to eat, that they were dictated on what they should think and how they should worship."

BEFORE HE LEFT Chicago, said Miller, people told him to keep his mouth shut or else he'd never come back.

He spurned that advice. Miller took a satchel-full of rosaries with him. He figured on presenting them to Poles as a talisman of his good faith, thus hoping to pry out their deepest secrets.

(Continued on Page 8)

SHOPS FILE 'GRIEVANCE' ON TRUMAN PAY FREEZE

—See Back Page—

**INCREASED PRICES HELP
PUSH BUSINESS PROFITS
TO NEW RECORD HIGHS**

**PROFITS SET PEAK
ABOVE 23 BILLIONS**

**ARMOUR PROFIT
MUCH LARGER
THAN YEAR AGO**

**10% Price Rise
Forecast for
Staples in '51**

Rails Foresee Good Earnings

**Military Budget Is Near 42 Billions
With Big Share for New Equipment**

**Curb Stock Transactions
Top 100 Million in '50**

**Are you a loyal
American—or are you
going to ask for a wage
increase?**



SOME of the U. S. delegates to the World Peace Congress are shown here visiting a plant in Leningrad, USSR, where they were guests of the Soviet Peace Committee. Left to right are: Carl R. Flodquist, Minnesota farmers peace committee; Edmund Bobrowicz, Milwaukee leader of the fur and leather workers union; Yolanda Hall, delegate of the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace.

War Planners Face Crisis as Peace Cry Grows

—See Page 3

Support Mounts For City Ticket To Beat Machines

CHICAGO.—Some 40 clergymen of 13 denominations have already rallied to the growing movement to get either of the political parties to present a candidate for Mayor "of the LaGuardia caliber, so that our city can be brought out of the national disgrace revealed by the investigations of the Kefauver committee."

Expressing dissatisfaction with the present city administration's handling of the major problems of organized crime and the critical need for housing, the group is waiting for the announcement of the selection of a Republican candidate later this week.

The judgment of the group is expressed in a detailed statement of particulars, declaring, "We cannot see how we as upholders of private and public morals can teach our youth respect for law and order with so poor an example set before them by the city fathers."

"WE SEE THE POLICE being used in campaigns for rigid enforcement of laws regulating traffic against the average citizen, but laws against rackets are seldom enforced unless against elements outside the favor of the syndicates dealing with dope, prostitution and gambling. There are laws on the books against these criminal activities that have never been touched."

The Rev. Armand Guerrero, pastor of the Mayfair Methodist Church, speaking for the group expressed the growing concern that the political parties were letting the people down:

Gangster and hoodlum elements seem to have prevented any forthright action against syndicated crime, and have wormed their way into the councils of both political parties. The Kefauver Committee no sooner left the city than they came out of hiding and began throwing their weight around. Perhaps we need a permanent Kefauver Committee."

THE CLERGYMEN claim a deep concern because of the failure of the present administration to conduct a "grand jury investigation to fix responsibility."

Critical of the failure to provide housing facilities for a growing population and the present program which is destroying more housing units than it replaces, the clergies call attention to Chicago's lag behind the national average, so that distressed families are not only doubling up, but living in old garages, dilapidated buses and stables.

"Meanwhile countless families are burned out of their homes and suffer death, indignities and insufferable living conditions, breeding delinquency, immorality and crime, and taking a heavy toll in terms of the breaking up of family life. As

spiritual leaders we can no longer remain silent."

THE PRESENT MOVEMENT began at a meeting held early in December by leaders of fire denominational groups, and is gaining daily support as preparations for the mayoral campaign get under way.

Spokesman for the group state bluntly: "We need a mayor who will give vigorous leadership to the solution of the city's major problems. We have been patient with the present mayor, Martin H. Kennelly, but his administration which began with so much promise, has ended our hopes that the people can expect any real results."

The signers said that the major political parties do not intend to live up to their responsibility to the people, and that they will give support to build "a strong independent movement... for a Good Government candidate."

SIGNERS of the statement include:

Rev. Armand Guerrero (Mayfair Methodist); Rev. Julian Keiser (Warren Ave. Congregational); Dean John B. Thompson (Rockefeller Memorial Chapter, University of Chicago, University Chapel); Rev. Albert W. Buck (Tabor E. & Reform); Father Ivor W. R. Hadley (St. Matthias Episcopal); Rev. Herbert H. Hugo (Central Presbyterian); Rabbi Wendell A. Phillips (Washington Blvd. Temple); Dean Bernard M. Loomer (U. of C. Divinity School); Rev. Frank Coats (Thoburn Methodist); Rev. Wm. N. Lovell (South Congregational); Bishop H. M. Hooper (Nazarene); Rev. E. Lester Stanton (Gresham Methodist); Father Samuel J. Martin (St. Edmunds Episcopal).

FIRETRAP PROTEST MEETING TO BE HELD HERE JAN. 18

CHICAGO.—A mass meeting to further action on Chicago's firetrap crisis will be held next Thursday evening, Jan. 18, at Hartzell Baptist Church, 3011 S. Prairie Ave.

The Emergency Committee to End Firetraps, sponsors of the meeting, will report on recent meetings with Mayor Kennelly, the Chicago Housing Authority, and the Chicago Land Clearance Commission.

Mr. William Robinson, a leader of the Committee, urged Chicagoans to attend the rally to continue the fight for drastic emergency action by the Mayor and other responsible officials.

"We must not permit time and our own slackened vigilance to dull this fight," said Mr. Robinson. "The firetrap victims must not have died in vain, as the hundreds before them did."

"Let 1951 mark the end of this city's neglect of lives for the sake of real estate profits," he declared.

SEN. DOUGLAS ASKS FORCED BUYING OF U.S. WAR BONDS

CHICAGO.—If Sen. Paul Douglas has his way, workers in the U. S. are not going to be able to buy groceries for their overtime pay.

The Democratic senior senator from Illinois proposed this week a plan for what he called "enforced savings." Under this plan, overtime pay would not be used for the workers family budget but for the government armaments program.

The workers would get government bonds instead—the kind on which many lost money after World War II, when inflation dropped their worth far below their original cost.

Tenants Plan to Campaign For Pro-Housing Candidates

By Pat Richards

CHICAGO.—Organized tenants will move their campaign against firetraps and for adequate unsegregated housing into the center of Chicago's electoral campaign this year. A city-wide conference held by the Chicago Tenants Action Council last week served notice

that the organization would mobilize tenants ward-by-ward in the next few weeks. The ward groups will work for election of aldermanic candidates pledged to a program of emergency action by the City Council on the firetrap and housing crisis.

The same yardstick, the conference declared, would be applied to its endorsement of a candidate for Mayor of Chicago.

"THE city administration's doing nothing policy on housing and its tolerance of an inefficient, corrupt building inspection department are directly responsible for the hazards which threaten the majority of Chicago tenants," stated Henry Miehs, West Side chairman of the Tenants Council.

"We must guarantee election of officials who will change this shameful situation."

Highlighting the conference was a report by Josephine Collier, executive secretary of the organization, which cited the widespread housing hazards in the city. Miss Collier's documented statement revealed that 36% of Chicago's dwelling units have insufficient fire exits; 81% have combustible partitions, 93% have unsafe wiring.

THE MEETING adopted a 5-point program on the firetrap situation, including investigation by a citizens' committee of Mayor Kennelly's administration of the building department; enforcement of the \$200 daily fine for landlords violating health and safety regulations, provided by city law but rarely observed by city courts; emergency housing for families in firetrap buildings; emergency funds for unsegregated low and middle-income housing on vacant land, and adoption of the Baltimore plan of building inspection.

This plan, adopted by the city of Baltimore in 1941, sharply curtailed that city's housing hazards by setting up strong policing and penalizing provisions for building violations.

UPWA Lashes Firetraps at Parley Here

CHICAGO.—The powerful voice of 25,000 Chicago packinghouse workers demanded this week that Mayor Kennelly and the City Council act to relieve the city's fire-hazardous, overcrowded housing plight.

A resolution adopted by 400 delegates attending a United Packinghouse Workers District Conference last Sunday called for dismissal of Building Commissioner Roy Christiansen, an immediate recheck of all firetraps in the city, and a 24-hour ultimatum to landlords to correct violations.

The unions' statement revealed that one of its founders, Herman Divins, member of Armour Local 347, had lost a daughter, Bertha, in the fire which killed eight people at 134 E. 31st St. on December 9.

The union has established a fund "to aid firetrap victims in fighting for their legal rights."

Plan Caravan to Save 'Martinsville Seven'

CHICAGO.—Twenty-five Chicagoans will take part in a caravan to save the lives of seven condemned Negroes, framed on a rape charge in Martinsville, Va.

The announcement of the caravan to see Gov. Battle of Virginia to ask for a commutation of their sentence was announced here this week by Lester Davis, secretary of the Illinois Civil Rights Congress.

The "Martinsville Seven" were slated to be executed on Feb. 2. Davis said the Illinois delegation will leave here by auto on Sunday, Jan. 28.

The parley called further for a halt to all evictions for housing redevelopment or superhighway projects until the city has provided adequate new housing on vacant land.

MAYOR KENNELLY'S "callous and cruel" treatment of firetrap victims was hit by a tenant who represented a large North Side apartment building.

"Our delegation to the Mayor last week to ask for his help for firetrap families was shocked by the Mayor's contemptuous attitude," she told the meeting. "When we asked him to see that they got emergency housing, he snarled back at us—'What do you want me to do, go out and find them a flat?'"

"THAT'S exactly what we want the Mayor to do," she added angrily. "If he can offer his warehouse as an atom-bomb shelter, he can convert it first into a place for people to live in peace. He can commandeer available flats and buildings for them if he wants to."

In another phase of its discussions, the conference mapped steps to guarantee enactment of a strengthened federal rent control measure before expiration of the present law in June.

What's On?

CHICAGO

MRS. GRAYSON, wife of one of the "Martinsville 7," will speak here at a mass meeting at Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Parkway, Friday, Jan. 26, 8:00 p.m. Auspices: Illinois Civil Rights Congress.

MOVIES FROM POLAND every other Friday evening at Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 Leavitt. Admission free.

"I realize that it's practically subversive to be sane about Russia, but I just didn't see a single Russian with horns, hooves and a tail."

—George Marion (author of "Bases and Empire")

In his new book:

"ALL QUIET IN THE KREMLIN"

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Klan Outfit Plans New Terror Campaign

CHICAGO.—The Klan-like White Circle League has opened a campaign for the support of 1,000 Chicago businessmen in a program to unleash a reign of terror against the Negro and Jewish people of this city.

Chieftain Joseph Beauharnais sent an hysterical appeal to the business leaders, outlining his program for (a) driving Negroes out of Chicago and (b) building an organization of "one million white people in Greater Chicago in a white union, backed by an able Law Department, weekly newspaper and radio program that will

function to safeguard the property rights and personal rights of white people."

In a copy of the violence inciting document, obtained by The Illinois-DuSable Worker, Beauharnais declared that he was expanding his racist activities, in spite of recent court decisions which make the White Circle League illegal.

"Awake! White businessmen!" screamed the appeal. "Are you with me with our white race?"

"Volunteers are needed to help accelerate and strengthen our program. We need \$100,000," Beauharnais declared that he is

operating from an address at 812 N. Wells St., where he formerly ran his religious goods business. He announced the "main purposes" of the organization, including, "Oust the Reds from America" and "Preserve State's Rights."

"Only the Dixiecrats have what it takes to come out for the white people," he declared, indicating his open efforts to establish the Ku Klux Klan in Chicago.

Beauharnais also singled out for attack Dean John R. Thompson of and University of Chicago Chapel and Father Clarence Parker, chairman of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Chicago Klan fuhrer denounced in fanatical terms the efforts by decent-minded Chicagoans to compel the police department to protect Negro families from mob violence. He said he was going into the courts to enjoin the Police Department from giving longer than 72 hours protection to Negro families that move into "all-white neighborhoods."

He especially condemned the police protection for the Johnson family, 7153 St. Lawrence, who were among the first victims of White Circle League violence last July.

250 Youth Leaders Aim for Broad Peace Assemblies

CHICAGO—A broad new gathering of young people for peace was the objective adopted here today at the close of a three day Young People's Assembly. Out of the exploratory discussions of some 250 youth leaders came many proposals on how young people can take the lead in developing peaceful alternatives to the threat of World War III.

Encompassing great breadth in terms of diverse points of view, and the representation of thousands of organized young people, the Assembly included church, student, trade union, and pacifist youth. There was a large representation of Negro delegates.

In various workshops and symposia, the greatest areas of agreement were found on the need for negotiations for peace, the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, self-determination of peoples, and the development of a broad peace movement crossing national boundaries.

Rev. Massie Kennard, youthful assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church, keynoted the opening session Saturday by pointing out that "young people all over the world are, like us, hoping, praying, working for peace. . . . We must affirm that systems so different as the United States and the Soviet Union can exist side by side in peace."

The sessions were marked by spirited debate, with an underlying theme of the urgency of peace and the need for unity regardless of differences.

ONE OF THE Assembly workshop reports declared: "We have met here in the spirit of full democracy, appreciation of our differences, and a mutual desire for peace. We want to extend that atmosphere into our nation as a whole, and into the whole family of peoples."

One of the workshops proposed a UN-sponsored young peoples assembly for the exchange of ideas on peace and welfare by youth of all nations.

Rev. L. Paul Jacquith, of Garrett Biblical Institute, declared: "We say 'In God we trust,' but our acts say 'In bullets we trust.'"

Wilbert Tatum, a 17-year-old Negro high school student from North Carolina, expressed the deep concern of the Negro youth for peace, revealing that two of his four brothers were killed in Korea.

One symposium on "why We Are Where We Are," presided over by Rev. Donald Matthews, called forth a variety of opinions from the delegates on the reasons for the war danger. The policies of the Truman administration were sharply condemned. Some delegates expressed a distrust of the Soviet Union. But on the part of each and every delegate there was the determination throughout the proceedings to rise above all differences and unite for peace.

Leon Wolfsey, National Chairman of the Labor Youth League, in a brief speech from the floor, pointed out that every major war move in the world since 1917 has used the Soviet Union as its alibi. He cited the series of steps towards world disarmament, settlement of disputes, and broad negotiations for peace which have been initiated by the Soviet Union since World War II.

Representative to the Assembly planned to go to the United Nations to urge negotiations toward peace and to U. S. officials in Washington to oppose militarization and universal military service.

THE NEED for a vigorous fight against discrimination and armed forces jimcrow as a basic part of the struggle for peace was constantly voiced.

The Assembly drew together the varied reports of its "workshops" and "buzz groups" (informal dis-

cussion groups of 12 to 15) under the headings of peaceful alternatives, and implementation.

These reports, it was pointed out, can be sifted and utilized by youth groups and local bodies as they see fit.

The Assembly elected a continuations committee and urged the convening of similar assemblies in the various states, towns and communities.

Officers elected were Massie Kennard, assistant pastor of Metropolitan Community Church of Chicago, chairman; Rev. Donald Matthews, North Presbyterian Church, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Doris Koppelman, New York City, and Wilbert Tatum, Durham, N. C., vice-presidents, and Gunther Wertheimer, Baltimore, of the Maryland Youth Committee for Peace, treasurer.

A secretary will be selected from among the Chicago delegation,

with the offices of the continuations committee to be located here.

Guest speaker Willard Uphaus, director of the National Labor Relations Foundation, referring to the greetings received from the youth of China, Canada, the Soviet Union, and Britain, appealed to the delegates to "respond to the wonderful message you have received from the youth of the world." Another guest speaker was Prof. Havighurst of the University of Chicago, chairman of the executive board of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

Henry Jarecki, of the University of Michigan Intercooperative Council, echoed the sentiments of the young people saying:

"My attitude about the desire of people for peace was completely reversed. They may be scared, still they're courageous. Uninformed, yes, but understanding. And they're for peace—for the world of the dove, not the hawk."

Stellato Seeks 'Deals' But No One's Nibbling

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—Desperately seeking to keep himself in office as president, Carl Stellato of Ford Rouge Local 600, UAW-CIO is passing the word that he will be content to see the same set of top officers re-elected this March.

If the anti-Stellato forces would agree this would mean a slate of Stellato, Pat Rice, vice-president; W. G. Grant, financial secretary; and William Hood, recording secretary.

But progressives whom Stellato approached with this "status quo" deal said it left them cold.

Two other slates are likely in the race for leadership of the 65,000-member local.

Former president Thomas Thompson, it is learned, will have a full slate in opposition to Stellato.

A third slate backed by the well-knit progressive forces is expected to be headed by Pat Rice running for president against Stellato.

Last year Rice ran on the Stellato ticket as vice-president and received a higher vote for that office than Stellato received running for president.

Meanwhile one of the hottest issues in the big local is being kept on ice by the Stellato clique. That is the "verdict" by the hand-picked Stellato "trial" committee that tried five shop leaders last fall on the frameup charge they were "subservient" to the Communist Party.

While the five accused—John Gallo, Ed Lock, Paul Boatin, Dave Moore and Nelson Davis—are demanding that the "trial" committee bring out its verdict, Stellato tells all who ask that it won't be brought out until after the local elections.

What Stellato fears is that the 217-man General Council of the local which has to accept or reject the trial committee's "verdict" will vote it down. The anti-Stellato forces are estimated to have 117 votes to Stellato's 100, also it takes a two-third majority to get a report accepted and Stellato hasn't got that either. The issue along with 42,000 being laid off will be among top issues in



STELLATO

the elections.

Meanwhile the progressive forces were steadily hammering on the need for a peace program to save the jobs of 42,000 workers in Ford's scheduled layoffs.

Stellato was on the other side hammering out his line that "the war is here" and the only way to "keep our jobs" is to go over to war production.

Progressives and many others were pounding in the plant the key point of their program, both for now and local union elections. That is:

"There is no job security in changeover to war production. Workers are laid off during the changeover period, estimated to take eight months to a year and after changeover, war materials produced in peace time soon clog up depots, warehouses, military bases and leads to layoffs. The only way to keep working then is according to Stellato, all out war. This is a form of madness, this was Hitler's plan."

It is on this life and death question that the Ford Local 600 election of officers and hundreds of committeemen elections will be decided on. War, meaning layoffs, Peace, meaning jobs.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

NCAA Jimcrow, Bowling Win in Indiana

WE PRESENT TODAY two letters, dealing with two different aspects of the never ending fight against discrimination in sports. The first was sent by J. B. McLendon, Chairman of the National Basketball Committee, of Colored Colleges, to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). It asks for the long overdue admittance of the Negro teams into the NCAA basketball tourney.

This comes on the heels of the castigation of the NCAA by Wilberforce State College of Ohio for holding the annual convention in Dallas, Texas, where Negro delegates could not take part without being subject to jimcrow. Wilberforce also pointed out to the NCAA that a tourney supposedly for Ohio State colleges, held at Bowling Green, had pointedly ignored inviting Wilberforce, and asked what it intended to do about that.

Mr. McLendon's letter to the NCAA:

Mr. Hugh C. Willett, President National Collegiate Athletic Assn., University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Willett:

The colored colleges of the United States are herewith requesting that at least one of their basketball teams be given a place in the NCAA Basketball Tournament. With 16 teams chosen from 16 conferences of the United States, we feel strongly that at least one of the berths in the tournament should be given to one team representing all the colored college conferences.

The minutes of the Executive Committee of the National Basketball Coaches Association of America will show that that association favors action which will integrate our teams into the playoffs. (Convention Issue 1948, P. 21, Article 5.)

On the basis of our membership in the NCAA, on the basis of fair play and sportsmanship, we are requesting your cooperation in this matter. When saying "we" I refer to the representatives of the four major colored conferences of the United States; the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Midwest Athletic Association, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and the South West Athletic Association. (You will find the membership and representatives of each association on attached sheets.)

Our committee will chose by play-offs, season's records by tournament or by committee selection (or by any method you suggest) the team to take part in the NCAA Tournament.

We are optimistic in regard to our request. We feel it is reasonable, we know it is minimum, we are certain of its practicability. We await a reply which we hope and trust will be favorable—a reply which will surely advance basketball in the NCAA and in our nation.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. McLENDON, Chairman

The National Basketball Committee of Colored Colleges.

ANOTHER LETTER, this one from George Sandy, Communist Party secretary for Indiana, deals with bowling in Indianapolis and tells a story which many of us missed in the aftermath of the campaign to end jimcrow in the ABC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

In the first bowling tournament in the city of Indianapolis in which Negroes were allowed to participate the honors were carried off by Mr. William Brown, assistant manager of the Fun Bowl in Indianapolis.

Not only did Brown win the final match game but in the city wide qualifying round with 723 men competing he was the medalist with 1,311 for the six games for an average of 218½.

As in all sporting events where sportsmen get together the competitors welcomed the proposition that every one could compete for the championship. Mr. Brown says that the event went off smoothly and that if there were some who did not wish to see him compete they were quiet about it.

This proves that the high moguls in the ABC who fought so long and bitterly to maintain jimcrow in bowling were absolutely wrong, when they maintained that the white workers were for discrimination.

It will be recalled that in early 1949 many organizations protested against the national ABC tournament being held in Indianapolis on state of Indiana property and as a result the tournament was moved to Columbus, Ohio. The ABC was running into more and more difficulty with their un-American policy and finally were forced by public opinion and pressure to change their rules.

It was rather fitting that Mr. Brown wore a Stuart Mortuary shirt as he took part in burying jimcrow on another front.

GEORGE SANDY.

NEGRO CAB DRIVERS SUE TO ENFORCE EQUAL JOB RIGHTS

PITTSBURGH.—Discrimination by the Yellow Cab Co. and the AFL Taxicab Drivers Union Local 128 against Negro drivers were disclosed in a suit filed here with the Federal District Court by 27 Negro members of the union.

The suit alleges violations of the National Labor Relations Act by employer and union. Damages are sought together with a temporary injunction to stop the discrimination and other violations of their constitutional rights. The court is asked to nullify fines and suspensions for "violating illegal regulations" imposed upon four of the complainants.

Aside from the initial difficulty being allowed to get a job, Negro drivers have been restricted to picking up passengers in the color.

Third and Fifth Wards, the main center of the Negro population. Pickups as a result of trips with such passengers to railway stations and sections of the city outside these two wards are attended with restrictive provisions that favor the white drivers.

THE UNION AGREEMENT with the company provides for the maintenance of a list of all drivers by seniority, free of any discrimination. The suit charges that on March 25, 1949, the company and the union violated the contract and the National Labor Relations Act "by conspiring to enter into a written memorandum setting up additional regulations against the plaintiffs because of their race and the color of their skin."

Packing Parley Defies Pay Freeze, Asks Hike

CHICAGO.—An all-out fight for "a substantial wage increase" was the answer given by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers in this district to the Truman wage freeze. Some 400 district leaders met here last Sunday, adopting a program for a general pay boost when the union's contracts with the packers are reopened for wage talks on Feb. 11.

At the same time, the District One parley approved a broad program opposing higher wage taxes, repressive legislation and attacks on unions, and resolved to "make every effort to redirect our nation on a path of peaceful abundance."

DISTRICT DIRECTOR Harold Nielson called for militant action by the union in spite of the fact that "big money controls the government and has the tools necessary to smash our union."

To implement its wage demands, the district organization went on record for:

1—A one-hour stoppage in every packing plant in the Chicago area on Feb. 7 and a demonstration in front of the offices of the packing companies.

2—A joint mass meeting of all packinghouse workers, AFL and CIO to back up the wage demands.

3—An emergency wage conference to be called by the international union.

"THEY can declare ten emergencies and we'll still fight for bread and butter for our kids," declared Herb March, organizer for Armour Local 347.

International president Ralph Helstein told the parley he favors the packers assuming the burden of additional taxes on the workers. "We want to keep the standard of living that the 11-cent an hour

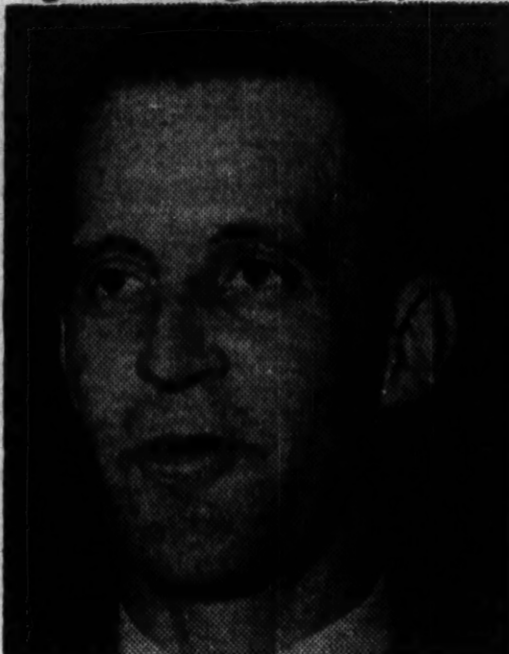
increase of last August gave us," he said.

THE spirited meeting lambasted Truman's "non-existent emergency aimed at forcing us to accept all sorts of sacrifices while the packers enjoy record-breaking super profits."

Among the chief decisions of the parley were to step up the fight against job discrimination in the plants, to act for repeal of the McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws.

In a special report on the repressive laws, vice-president Russell Lasley declared: "We have had a job done on us, brothers and sisters, the Taft-Hartley Law was designed to destroy any gains made by labor and the McCarran Act is an attempt to take away basic rights that belong to the people forever."

CALLING for action, Lasley declared, "We're not going to re-



HAROLD NIELSON

peal the McCarran Law with just talk—it's going to take fighting, every inch of the way!"

A series of motions were adopted to strengthen the functioning of

the anti-discrimination committees in every local, and it was decided to hold a district-wide civil rights conference within the next months.

The conference also decided to call special steward meetings to investigate jimcrow problems in the plants and to issue a leaflet each month directed especially to showing white workers what they lose by employers' discrimination against Negroes.

THE DISCUSSION on wage demands also covered the need for the adjustment of pay inequities in certain departments and the abolition of the wage differential between men and workers.

The parley heard a brief report by Charles Proctor, a Negro leader in the Swift Local, on his recent trip to the World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

"I saw there," said Proctor, "that the people of the entire world are on the move for peace and for the same things we are fighting for—the right to live under better conditions, in peace."

WORKERS SIGN 'GROUP GRIEVANCE' TO TRUMAN

CHICAGO.—Strong objections to President Truman's proposed wage freeze were being filed by workers here as a "group grievance."

The Illinois Worker learned that

in the big General Motors Electromotive Division plant in Brookfield, the "grievance" blanks were making the rounds and being signed by the employees.

Truman was called on to "settle our grievance by the issuance of an executive order" calling for:

1. No wage freeze.
2. Immediate price control to avoid runaway inflation and profiteering.
3. No elimination of overtime pay after 40 hours work.
4. No increase in taxes for those making \$5,000 a year or less.

It was reported that the "group grievance" was catching hold in many other shops throughout the city, with workers responding to the idea of expressing their opposition to the Truman program in this unique form.

The response was even greater

Ill. Leaders Join in Youth Peace Parley

CHICAGO.—Offices of the newly-organized Young Peoples Assembly for Peace, a broad youth movement, will be located in this city, it was announced here this week. Some 250 youth leaders held a three-day conference here last weekend, working out the basis on which the new organization will operate.

The continuations committee of the Young Peoples Assembly is headed by the Rev. Massie Kennard, youthful assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church.

THE REV. KENNARD and other Illinois youth leaders played a major part in the conference which brought together heads of church, student, pacifist and trade union youth organizations.

Among the Illinois delegates were: Art Lang, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, University of Chicago; the Rev. Paul Jacquith, of Garrett Biblical Institute; Bernice DeCuir, Negro Youth leader; Gloria Morgan, of the Students Christian Association; Hugo Learning, of the Illinois Christian Youth for Peace.

Learning, speaking in a symposium at the conference, sounded a note which proved to be one of the bases on which the assembly united, declaring:

"If we are to look for the causes of cooperation and peace among nations, there must be a clear recognition and appreciation of differences and the realization of some kind of unity to transcend those differences."

HE CALLED on the youth for "unity in our desire to live or else

we face the unity of the graveyard."

The conference was marked by many varied attitudes toward the possibility of peace with the Soviet Union, including the position taken by Rev. Jacquith that the great conflict in the world today is "between freedom and totalitarian tyranny."

The conference ended, however, with unanimous agreement that young people must take the lead in the fight for peace and that "war is not inevitable."

THERE was no statement of policy adopted, but it was urged that states and communities hold similar youth assemblies for peace, each developing their own set of peaceful alternatives and plans for implementation.

The Rev. Kennard, who recently returned from the World Peace Congress in Warsaw, declared that "there are no differences in the world today so great that they can't be settled by peaceful negotiation and agreement."

"We must affirm that systems so different as that of the U. S. and the Soviet Union can exist side by side in peace."

It was decided that the proceedings of the assembly would be widely circulated among young people's organizations. A secretary of the continuations committees, was to be selected from among the members of the Illinois delegation.

(Continued from Page 1)

Miller took off from the Peace Congress Auditorium alone. He walked four blocks and came to a very beautiful, modern theatre. "I got my first surprise when I saw that most of the people going in were ordinary farmers, wearing country clothes and heavy shoes."

To his queries, Miller got the hearty answer: "We have nothing to complain about. We have it very well."

THE FARMER HAS his own land, said Miller, and he is allowed as much land as he and his family can work. He can produce and eat and store as much as he wants, the rest he sells to the government.

Miller told of talking to a meeting of shop workers. One was a former Chicago cabinet-maker who had lived in this country 30 years, went to Poland for a visit last year and decided to stay.

THIS WORKER, said Miller, doesn't find it necessary to spend all the money he makes each month. And yet there's no need to save it, because the state provides for his old age, for sickness, for the education of his children, for a thousand things which make it necessary that the American worker "save for a rainy day."

"There are no restrictions on religion," said Miller, "except for the fact that the priest is no longer able to engage in politics."

In fact, he said, for the first time in the history of Poland, there

is now religious freedom for beliefs other than Roman Catholic.

"THE MAID in the hotel, a war widow, told me she gets along fine on her salary—and gets a bonus besides," Miller explained that the bonus came from a monthly split of the profits of the hotel among its employees.

MILLER picked out a modest house that looked something like his own in Chicago and knocked on the door. He was graciously invited into the apartment by the family and spent an hour talking about living conditions in Poland.

"The government only charges me three percent of my wages for rent," the worker explained. And his wife brought out her new fur coat to show him.

HE POINTED OUT that in America the tap water is hot, while in Poland it's only warm that there are not as many cars over there, that the electric current is not as strong, that Poland has a shortage of coal and apartments are not as warm.

"But I found plenty of things like socialized medicine that make life better over there," he said.

Miller showered his richest praise on the Polish trade unions, their excellent facilities, their recreational and cultural programs, their highly democratic methods of operation.

MILLER'S seven days in the Soviet Union were the greatest eye-opener of all.

Armour Profits Up 34 Times Over '49

CHICAGO.—Armour & Company announced 1950 profits of \$19,000,000 this week, just 34 times as much profit as the company made in 1949.

The huge profit increase was credited to high prices, with Armour slaughtering only slightly more cattle, hogs and sheep than it did in the previous year.

President Frederick W. Specht disclosed that the number of units sold by the company had gone down three percent in comparison with 1940. However, the dollars received for those products went up by 118 percent in ten years, he said.

ILLINOIS
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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

after last Monday, when the President unveiled his war economy plans in his "State of the Union" address to Congress.

The grievance blank being signed by workers is similar to the type which are used to file grievances in the shop. The one being circulated in the GM plant declared: "We, the undersigned members of Local 719 UAW-CIO are part of those aggrieved as a result of your National Emergency Proclamation."

It was pointed out that the proposed wage freeze "will deny us any wage protection won by our union and will result in lower living standards."

"The threat to eliminate overtime pay after 40 hours is designed to put more millions into GM's pocket at our expense," declared the grievance. "We who are least able to pay are asked to make sacrifices to further enrich the world's richest corporation."

Workers in the shop said they plan to file the grievance in the same way it is filed in the shop. Stewards will be chosen to go to Washington to present the signed grievances to the President.

'Seeing Is Believing'

(Continued from Page 1)

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MILLER'S seven days in the Soviet Union were the greatest eye-opener of all.

He tramped through the well-stocked department stores of Moscow. "I thought maybe the crowds there were just window-shoppers," he said, "but I found out different."

The Moscow industrial worker, he said, lives in a fine housing project, with an apartment based on the size of his family. In these projects are playgrounds, nurseries, theatres, libraries.

"It seems like everybody is interested in something," he said, "advanced courses in school, playing musical instruments, reading—and the government pays for everything."

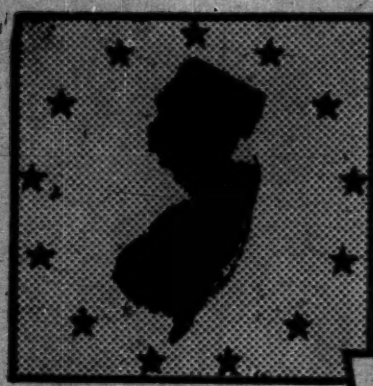
MILLER visited industrial plants in three cities. "Working conditions are modern and good," he said, "and I didn't see anybody killing themselves on the job."

Since his return to the U. S., Miller has told his story to many neighbors, fellow shop workers, members of his church.

"Of course, some think I'm making it up," he said. "Some don't want to believe it—but the majority are listening, not saying much and putting it under their hats."

He was asked whether he had felt any pressure not to tell his story—from government officials or others.

"What can they do to me—they can't gag me," he said. "As for the priest, he can't tell me what he wants me to believe—I'll have to believe what I saw."



NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

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New Evidence Disclosed Of Martinsville Frameup

—See Page 2—

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MASS LOBBY TO LAUNCH FIGHT FOR RENT CONTROLS

Tenants to Assemble in Albany Tuesday

— See Page 7 —

\$37 to Free Puerto Rican Woman Held Slave in B'klyn

By Michael Singer

On Sunday, Jan. 7, a Puerto Rican woman, Miss Zenovia Selles, 23, was given her freedom by Petito Petronella, but only after being paid \$37. This happened in Brooklyn!

Held as an indentured servant, Miss Selles charged she had been forced to clean and wash for the Petronella family in their 11-room, 4-story house at 15 Bay 29 St., without pay since Oct. 16, 1950.

Here are the facts:

On Oct. 16 last year, through the "arrangements" of Judge Aomono and his mother Senora Angelina, friends of the Petronella family in Puerto Rico, Miss Selles was "shipped" by Pan-American Air Lines to New York. She worked for the Petronella family seven days a week, morning to night, "paying off" her passage. She received no money, no clothes, no expenses.

She was not permitted to leave the house.

THE STORY of modern-day slavery was uncovered on New Year's Eve when Miss Selles was found weeping bitterly on 86 St., around the corner from her "home." She was shabbily dressed. She was cold. She had no place to go, no friends. She spoke no English.

A delegation of community citizens, led by Shirley Schiffrin, American Labor Party leader, demanded from the Petronella family that Miss Selles be released and her wages paid. The Petronellas agreed, but only on the condition that they be "paid the balance of her passage cost," which amounted to \$32. They insisted also on another \$5 for an old overcoat they had given her.

The Civil Rights Congress has retained an attorney to force full payment of wages from Oct. 16, 1950. Miss Selles, in the meantime, is

living with a Puerto Rican family.

WHEN THE DELEGATION first visited the Petronellas, the master, who is a free lance advertising agent for Il Progresso, frightened at the exposure, said he took Miss Selles to "operas" and bought her "clothes."

Miss Selles gestured with eyes, hands and head: "It's a lie, a lie, a lie."

"She can go where she likes after she pays off her passage," Mrs. Petronella told the delegation. Why did she do this? she was asked. "They're cheaper," Mrs. Petronella retorted.

IT WAS LEARNED that the Petronellas' friends in Puerto Rico, Judge Aomono and his mother, got another woman for the Petronella kin in Chicago and are engaged in this chattel-slave block system regularly. The Petronellas admitted they had "employed" another woman for six years under similar conditions.

Miss Selles' "wages" of \$30 a month was cut to \$25 because the bed sheets "went to the laundry." But the "wages," even after the cut, were not paid. They were supposed to pay for her "transportation."

The system of American imperialism which holds the Puerto Rican islands and its people in the most vicious grip of colonial oppression, has long been responsible for the "importation" of Puerto Ricans to be exploited as domestic servants in U. S. homes as virtual slaves.

Instances of such indentured servants bought and paid for by Americans who utilize "agencies" to corral Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and Southern Negroes like cattle for "work" in the States, have been exposed before. But this is the first time that such a condition has been brought to light in Brooklyn.

Just Knock At Their Doors

Every dollar-dominated newspaper in this country applauded President Truman's call for world war in his State of the Union message. The Worker—and the Daily Worker—alone called for peace.

Because this is so, Americans, the overwhelming majority of whom hate war—will turn increasingly to this newspaper. It reflects their innermost wish.

For this reason those readers who have knocked on doors in our circulation drive are reporting successes all should heed.

The Michigan Worker announces that it has reached the half-way mark in its goal of 2,000 in bundle deliveries, and is stepping up its drive to get 1,000 subscriptions. It expects 100 percent results.

AND CONSIDER BROOKLYN: Six press builders who pledged a total of 130 subs by Jan. 20 had these revealing experiences to relate—

"I got for four subs in my house last year," one tells. "I hesitated to talk to them this year because of the political atmosphere. Finally I got up courage and all asked me at once how much they owed. Out of 13 I visited, 12 renewed their subs and the 13th arranged for home delivery. I'll get 25 subs in the next two weeks, I know."

Another said: "I've already got 12 renewals and two new subs. To get the 12 renewals, I visited exactly 12 readers—and, to tell the truth, I did expect them all to be tough, because two had previously expressed an unwillingness to renew. I visited their homes, spent the evening discussing questions raised in the paper and came away with the subs. I'm out to get 35 subs in the next two weeks."

READERS of our newspaper know about Hyman, our champ sub crusader who got 350 last year. On New Year's Day alone he went out and got 23 renewals and two new subs. He makes 12 home deliveries a week and denies it means "extra work."

Incidentally, Hyman has already got 50 subs in this drive. How many have you gotten?

New Evidence Uncovered in Frameup of the Martinsville 7

Special to The Worker

RICHMOND, Va.—New and startling evidence revealing the frameup of the Martinsville Seven was uncovered this week as a nationwide campaign to halt the scheduled executions of the seven Negro men got underway. Unless appeals to Gov. John S. Battle for executive clemency are successful, the seven innocent men are scheduled to die in the electric chair in the state penitentiary here Feb. 2 and 9.

As the execution days neared, it was determined by the Worker that Judge Kennon C. Whittle, who provided the one-a-day trials against the men is a close associate of two prosecutors of the seven. These two are W. R. Broadbuss and Hannibal Joyce, a member of the law firm of Whittle, Whittle, Joyce and Stone.

Broadbuss and Joyce, as business and law partners of Judge Whittle, were handpicked by Judge Whittle to assist Irvin Cubine, the commonwealth attorney, in pressing for the death of the seven men in rigged trials conducted during April and May, 1949.

THE FOUR also conferred and agreed to "defend" the seven men while attorneys appointed by Judge Whittle to prevent families of the seven men from making their own arrangements to find defense lawyers for their sons.

Whittle picked C. P. Kearfoot to defend one of the men. Kearfoot is a law partner of Broadbuss. The other appointed attorneys were W. L. Joyce, former commonwealth attorney; Frank P. Burton, former State senator; Joseph H. Whitehead, another ex-commonwealth attorney, all three of whom had been closely associated with Broadbuss in private and county government business.

Three younger attorneys appointed by Whittle were under Whittle's dominance. They represented numerous Martinsville firms and Whittle was director of those companies. Whittle is listed as a director of the First National Bank of Martinsville, the American Furniture Co., the Patrick Henry Ice and Storage Co., Lanier Farm, Inc., Cross Laundry Co., Burch-Hod-

ges-Stone, Inc., and the Martinsville Land and Development Co.

Broadbuss is a brother director with Whittle on the First National Bank board. Sitting with them are the same class of rulers of the industrial town. On one jury sat R. M. Simmons, Jr., son of the American Furniture Co. president; and J. G. Ragland, Piedmont Trust Bank secretary.

The legal set-up, from Judge Whittle on down, was geared to turn out death sentences for the seven men. It was arranged and carried out by the industrial and bank moguls to further their dominance over the town's Negro and white workers.

The prosecutors moved with care against the men, even with their contrived legal machine. They coached Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd in her well-rehearsed story that she had been "raped." They utilized forced "confessions" from the seven men to back-up their main other directors of the American Furniture Co., and the Bassett Furniture Industries, which, with DuPont, form the major industries in the town of 18,000.

THREE TOP OFFICIALS of these major firms sat on the grand jury that indicted the men. They were C. W. Holt, department store owner and director of the First National Bank; S. E. Booker, ex-mayor and director of the Piedmont Trust Bank; and F. V. Woodson, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the American Furniture Co.

The six all-white juries that were picked to try the men came from witness. Their picked adversaries, the seven defense attorneys, put up less than token opposition to the stories of Mrs. Floyd or the introduction and use of the confessions.

JUDGE WHITTLE advised his

partners and ruled for them constantly from the bench. Defense attorneys were, in turn, admonished by him when they inadvertently asked embarrassing questions.

The care of the prosecutors was exercised to close off all loopholes in the expected appeals of the men to higher courts. Then the industrial and legal leaders of Martinsville closed off other avenues through which appeals for a new trial could be made by ordering Mrs. Floyd to get out of town. A six-month investigation by three private detectives hired by the NAACP has failed to find a trace of the woman.

New court appeals, and a third mass campaign to save the lives of the men, were in motion to break this contrived legal machine.

The NAACP was planning to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Richmond District Court. The petition will be based on condemnation of the systematic discrimination of courts against Negroes. The courts, the NAACP contends, have at all times sentenced Negroes accused of "rape" to death, while sentencing white men accused of the same charge to jail terms.

Two stays of execution for the men were wrung from Gov. Battle in 1949 and 1950 after world-wide protests poured into the governor's mansion in Richmond. The Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven this week appealed to "every union local, every church, every freedom-loving individual and organization" to step up their protests to Battle.

A statement by the committee declared that the Supreme Court's refusal to review the appeal of the men not only upheld the death sentence against them but has promoted the "discriminatory use of the death penalty against Negroes in 'rape' and other cases."

Negro Mothers Wonder What Will Happen to Sons

By John Hudson Jones

The Negro mothers interviewed by The Worker concerning war and the draft asked and had answers to some deep questions facing the American people as a whole. The first mother spoken to was Mrs. Melina Sanders, of West 129 St. She was attending

where in the world," was the definite answer of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, a pregnant woman also attending the Derrick rally. "I think people ought to read the Bible more and see what Jesus Christ had to say about peace. He was the Prince of Peace, wasn't he? Peace on earth and good will toward all men, that's what he taught, didn't he? Something's wrong that everybody's talking about how Christian they are and then go rushing off to shoot and slaughter!"

"If this one here," Mrs. Sanders said, as she entered the meeting place, and meaning her son, "has to go and fight will he come home and get shot like that poor Derrick boy? I can't understand what it's all about anyway. I've prayed and asked the Lord to stop it before Bill has to go, but it looks like it's going to keep on going."

"My son Henry joined the Army long before this war broke out," Mrs. Faith Williams, of the Abraham Lincoln Housing Project said. "I didn't want him to go, but he couldn't find a job. Always was a proud boy, so his father and I didn't try to stop him. But now his letters from Germany sound so unhappy. But he's so proud he's determined to make the best of his mistake."

"I don't believe in war any-

where in the world," was the definite answer of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, a pregnant woman also attending the Derrick rally. "I think people ought to read the Bible more and see what Jesus Christ had to say about peace. He was the Prince of Peace, wasn't he? Peace on earth and good will toward all men, that's what he taught, didn't he? Something's wrong that everybody's talking about how Christian they are and then go rushing off to shoot and slaughter!"

"My boy always did take things joking-like," Mrs. Cynthia Body, a beautician said. "When he got his greeting he came and told me, 'Mamma here's a letter that says I should come down to see my Uncle Sam. But mamma, how can I go? My Uncle isn't named Sam, he's named Henry!' I cried the day he left, and I'm still crying inside over what may happen to him. He is such a lively and good boy. It doesn't make any sense that I can see."

Here were the sentiments of four Negro mothers. All were sorely disturbed about the fate of their sons. Others spoken to wanted to know what did the future hold for their sons.

"What're the colored boys going to get out of it. They promised them heaven and earth the last time and they haven't got nothing. Now they don't even promise the colored boys anything but a chance to get shot up somewhere in the Pacific Ocean."

There are recruiting posters along Seventh Avenue and West 125 St. They tell of wonderful "opportunities."

And Mrs. Esther Biggins took note of them too, when we asked her was she a mother and if so how she felt about things today. "Well son, I'm a mother of four daughters, but no sons. If I had one I'd tell him to go and look at that picture in the rack there. I don't see any Negroes in the picture."

Scanning the News



VITO MARCANTONIO, former Representative, will argue the un-constitutionality of the McCarran Act in the courts. The state chairman of the American Labor Party has been retained by the Communist Party to defend it against the Federal government's efforts to outlaw it under the McCarran law. . . . A nation-wide campaign to enlist American youth in the fight for peace was explored at a three-day Young People's Assembly in Chicago of some 250 youth leaders. . . . The United Electrical Workers, independent, called on President Truman to

order the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC).

New York's Governor Dewey wants sweeping dictatorial powers in New York State. Under cover of the alleged "emergency," his message to the new legislature demanded for a Dewey-controlled Defense Council and Defense Commission powers to draft manpower, seize property, establish wage curbs and create a secret police. . . .

The Federal courts were asked to dismiss a "contempt" indictment of William L. Patterson, Negro leader and executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. . . . Cardinal Spellman called on all Roman Catholics to boycott the movie The Miracle. . . . An 18-mile line of French police guarded



Gen. Eisenhower as he entered Paris. . . . The nickel phone call vanished in New York as coin boxes were switched for a dime toll. . . . Demonstrations in Tel Aviv, Israel, denounced Wall Street plans for rearming the German Nazis. . . .

Weavers of Fall River (Mass.) Pepperell Mfg. Co. struck against higher work loads despite back-to-work orders from international union president Emil Rieve. . . . A half-million Rome workers held a brief general strike to protest a government-decreed 100 percent rent hike. . . . The U. S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, voided a contract between the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and Southern railroads, which barred Negroes from jobs.

Joe Louis, on the comeback trail, beat Freddie Beshore in a four-round technical KO. . . . Texas landowners, in alleged "fear" of an atom bomb attack, petitioned against reconstructing an army camp in the area. . . . William Richter, head of the N. Y. Newsdealers Association, asked State Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein to act to bar the Daily Worker from the stands. . . .

Delegates to the Conference of the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, held in Buffalo, blasted anti-Negro practices in public and semi-public projects throughout the state. Conservative leadership sought to quell protests, pushed through a resolution to "investigate" jimcrow practices.

German cops in the American Zone city of Landsberg clubbed 300 Jewish DPs when they held a counter-rally to an anti-Semitic meeting for the release of Nazi war criminals. The People's Democratic Republic of Czechoslovakia revealed that 30 percent of the 1951 budget for Prague will go for schools, the arts and sciences. . . .

Peking Radio said that 1,406 U. S. planes have violated Chinese borders in the last four months. . . . The rightwing leaders of the New York State CIO lauded warmongering Gov. Dewey in a resolution hailing him for a "forthright and statesmanlike speech." . . .

Mothers of Wenatchee, Wash., started a "chain" telephone campaign to fight a draft of 18-year olds. . . . The "landlord with the coldest heart," the N.Y.C. Housing Authority, evicted the two young children and elderly mother of Mrs. Angelie Petus, while she was in labor, awaiting the birth of her third child. . . .

The British government admitted in Commons that only 20 percent of the children in Kenya, South Africa, go to school. . . . Judge Isidor Wasservogel, referee of the New York State Supreme Court, ordered the appointed trustees of Local 6, Hotel and Club Workers, AFL, to appear at a Jan. 10 hearing and answer rank and file charges that they usurped control of the union. . . .

The Mexican Congress adopted severe restrictions on the right of free speech, which may be used against the peace movement, trade unions or any group criticizing government policy. Only political party publicly denouncing the measures is the Communist Party. . . .

Sign of the militarist times. Dartmouth College dropped from 25 to 40 percent of its instructors working on year-to-year contracts. Many students will be in the armed forces instead of at school, it was explained. . . .

Tito's so-called Five-Year Plan for Yugoslavia has flopped, even though goals have been lowered several times since 1948. Some key industries won't reach production targets till 1952. Tito's State Planning Commission has admitted. . . .



DEWEY



18-YEAR OLDS

Mass Lobby Tuesday To Spark Rent Lid Fight

The New York Tenants Council mass lobby in Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 16, is expected to mark the opening of one of the biggest rent control offensives ever seen in New York. The Tenants Lobby will mass in the capital one day after State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick submits his rent control plan which all reports indicate will be at least a 15 percent rent increase.

New rent regulations, mandatory under the state law passed last year, become effective March 1 unless counter-action by the people blocks the increases.

No vote of approval is required for these increases by the Legis-

lature. The Tenants Lobby, therefore, marks a high-water mark in the struggle to force legislators to press for rent control and anti-eviction measures as amendments to the present State law or through new legislation.

William P. Bianchi, new Republican-American Labor Party State

Senator from the 22nd District in Manhattan, has introduced a bill containing all the major proposals of the Tenants Council.

TENANTS, who will mass in Grand Central Station next Tuesday at 7:30 a.m. for the trip to Albany, will demand:

McGoldrick rent control plan.

- Extend rent control to all housing, including housing constructed or converted after Feb. 1, 1947.

- Expand State Rent Commission from its present 1 member to 3 members to include tenant and trade union spokesmen.

- Tighten bars against evictions.
- Deny State Rent Commission

facilities to any landlord who discriminates against tenants or applicants for reasons of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

- Eliminate "comparability" or "gross inequities" as grounds for rent increases, ban retroactive rent collections, grant tenants the right to examine tenant books, to cross-examination, and written notice of any hearing on landlord application.

Labor Unity Body Offers Aid to Shoe Strikers

Offers of support to 5,000 shoe workers, entering their third week of a stoppage for cost-of-living increases, were made this week by representatives of 100,000 New York City unionists. The offer came from the United Labor Action Committee which organized strike assistance for mine workers, Chrysler auto workers, and furriers in Gloversville, N. Y., several months ago.

The helping hand was advanced as shoe workers settled down to what their officials said may be a long stoppage. The 5,000 workers left their shops two weeks ago after the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade adamantly refused even to consider demands for a 15-cent an hour cost of living increase and the boosting of the basic minimum wage to \$1.

AS THE STRIKE ended its first week, the manufacturers pressed Walter Brower, the industry's

"impartial" arbitrator, into service. Brower ordered the 5,000 unionists back to the shops, and told the bosses to withhold pay due the workers.

He also set himself up as a one-man board to award damages to the manufacturers, and directed Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, to expel all shoe union members involved in the walkout.

In a packed union rally held at Manhattan Center, Isadore Rosenberg, joint council manager, condemned Brower's intervention which he termed went far beyond the arbitrator's authority.

Rank and file workers gave Brower their answer. They called for his immediate removal as arbitrator.

Young Peoples Assembly Urges Unity for Peace

CHICAGO—A broad new gathering of young people for peace was the objective adopted here today at the close of a three day Young People's Assembly. Out of the exploratory discussions of some 250 youth leaders came many proposals on how young people

in a brief speech from the floor, pointed out that every major war move in the world since 1917 has used the Soviet Union as its alibi. He cited the series of steps towards world disarmament, settlement of disputes, and broad negotiations for peace which have been initiated by the Soviet Union since World War II.

Representative to the Assembly planned to go to the United Nations to urge negotiations toward peace and to U. S. officials in Washington to oppose militarization and universal military service.

THE NEED for a vigorous fight against discrimination and armed forces Jim Crow as a basic part of the struggle for peace was constantly voiced.

The Assembly drew together the varied reports of its "workshops" and "buzz groups" (informal discussion groups of 12 to 15) under the headings of peaceful alternatives, and implementation.

These reports, it was pointed out, can be sifted and utilized by youth groups and local bodies as they see fit.

The Assembly elected a continuation committee and urged the

convening of similar assemblies in the various states, towns and communities.

Officers elected were Massie Kennard, assistant pastor of Metropolitan Community Church of Chicago, chairman; Rev. Donald Matthews, North Presbyterian Church, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Doris Koppelman, New York City, and Wilbert Tatum, Durham, N. C., vice-presidents, and Gunther Wertheimer, Baltimore, of the Maryland Youth Committee for Peace, treasurer.

A secretary will be selected from among the Chicago delegation, with the offices of the continuation committee to be located here.

Guest speaker Willard Uphams, director of the National Labor Relations Foundation, referring to the greetings received from the youth of China, Canada, the Soviet Union, and Britain, appealed to the delegates to "respond to the wonderful message you have received from the youth of the world." Another guest speaker was Prof. Havighurst of the University of Chicago, chairman of the executive board of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

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<p>FURNITURE NEEDED</p> <p>LYL CLUB, desperately in need of furniture for building of Youth Center. Will pick up. Box 192, The Worker.</p>	<p>JIMMIE'S pickup, trucking service, small jobs. Shortest notice. Dependable, reliable. UN 4-7707.</p>

HACKENSACK TAKES DIM VIEW OF DRISCOLL WAR HYSTERIA

HACKENSACK — The city takes a dim view of Driscoll-Truman attempts to panic people into war hysteria under cover of "civil defense preparation." For example:

• "Civil defense" classes were launched at the city high school, with Mayor A. R. Granito slated to inaugurate the evening sessions amid great fanfare. The mayor never showed up.

• City Manager H. V. Reilly did show up—but said, among other things: "Regardless of what those in civil defense say, there is an over-emphasis on the atomic bomb. . . . If the bomb does hit us directly by accident, then we wouldn't need anybody to work—they'd be gone."

• Peace letters are flooding into the Bergen Evening Record, Hackensack's daily paper. Typical of those that put the

finger on the cause of imperialist war is one from a reader named J. L. Brown of Fair Lawn, who wrote a letter in "the style of Dooley, the irrepressible bartender, talking to his favorite customer, Hennessey, about the Korean situation."

"Now suppose, Hennessey," Dooley says, "the Chinese had a big army a stone's throw from our borders, would we be in the least bit worried? Niver! An' suppose they were knocking down the bridges into Texas—only the Mexican ends, mind ye—would we be worried?"

"All the same," says Hennessey, "I fell pathrotic with all this war talk."

"Go on wid ye," says Dooley, "you could dived be a real patriot. Ye have no stock ticker in yer house."

DRISCOLL OFFERS NJ PANIC

(—and dumps housing, rent control, schools, labor, civil rights, vets' bonus, peace)

TRENTON.—Screaming air-raid sirens and zooming dive bombers in the state's major cities were all set Saturday to panic the people of New Jersey into acceptance of Gov. Driscoll's "guns-not-butter" legislative program. Saturday's mock air raid was announced

more than three weeks ago by Leonard Dreyfus, high-power advertising executive who doubles as Driscoll's civilian defense director. But by the time the Governor finished his annual message to the legislature Tuesday, it was clear that the "civilian defense display" date had been carefully arranged to ram Driscoll's Big Business program through under cover of an artificial "emergency" hysteria.

"The 175th session of the Legislature will be meeting during a pe-

riod of national peril," Driscoll rapped out in the very first sentence of his message to the combined assembly and state senate. With that as his keynote, the governor buried almost every one of the key issues around which public clamor compelled special sessions of the legislature last year.

★ **COMPLETELY IGNORED** by Gov. Driscoll in his lengthy message were:

- Need for state projects to ease the acute housing shortage.
- Rent control.
- Emergency state price control.

- Civil rights, including the scandalous attempt to execute the Trenton Six for a murder they did not commit.

- Construction of new schools and hospitals as promised in Driscoll's phony cigarette tax referendum.

- State veterans' bonus.
- Repeal of anti-labor legislation like the Driscoll-Proctor anti-strike law.

- Criminal racketeering and corruption in state, county and municipal governments of New Jersey.

Instead, the governor made a big deal of his comic-opera Dewey-Driscoll "mutual military aid pact" between New York and New Jersey, called for expenditures to expand the state police and again slipped in his proposal—swamped last year—to turn city home relief into a state-controlled political plumb.

★ **DRISCOLL** was a good deal shrewder than Dewey in that the N. J. governor tipped his hat in the direction of labor's demand for increased unemployment compensation—as he did last year before permitting his legislative lieutenants to knife the projected \$30

Smokescreen?

At least three New Jersey cities want to know what ever happened to the state cigarette tax money that was supposed to be used to improve their schools.

Camden, Jersey City and Gloucester boards of education have all passed resolutions demanding an accounting of the \$18,000,000-a-year tax which, Gov. Driscoll assured the voters, would be used solely for schools and hospitals.

The hospitals haven't been built—and state aid to city school systems from cigarette-tax revenue actually decreased last year although the total smoke-tax take jumped a quarter million dollars.

Assemblyman Frank Meloni (D., Camden) this week introduced a legislative resolution to freeze cigarette-tax money exclusively for aid to local school districts.

minimum down to \$26. However, in his 1951 message he did not even mention the \$30-\$40 figures demanded by state CIO and AFL unions.

As an obituary to his election promises of expanded school, hospital and housing construction, Driscoll declared: "The hard facts of life require that we re-examine each service rendered by government. . . . This is no time for waste or extravagance. . . . Each proposal for a capital improvement must be tested and the need for it proved in the bright light of present circumstances, including high costs, scarce materials and a reduced labor market."

However, that didn't stop the governor from pointing with pride to his rapidly expanding "civil defense" and highway expenditures, crowned by the New York-Cape May pleasure turnpike.

Hays to Defend Trenton 6; Negro Attorney Is Barred

TRENTON.—Arthur Garfield Hays, world-known attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, will serve as defense council for three of the Trenton Six when the state of New Jersey makes its second attempt next month to convict the six framed Negroes

for a murder they did not commit. Hays was accepted as a defense lawyer by Superior Court Judge Ralph Smalley to replace three Civil Rights Congress attorneys barred from the case after they saved the men's lives last year. At the same time that Judge Smalley agreed to Hays' application, he barred Charles P. Howard, eminent Iowa Negro attorney with whom Hays was to have been associated in the case.

Judge Smalley gave another indication of his intentions in the coming trial when, over Hays' objections, he set Feb. 5 as the opening date—allowing the attorney about three weeks to acquaint himself with all the details of the 14-volume trial record.

★ **HOWARD**, a former Des Moines, Ia., city prosecutor, is assistant national grand counsel of the Elks, a 32 degree Mason, a member of the American Legion, an Iowa NAACP leader for the last 25 years and national vice-chairman of the Progressive Party.

Yet Smalley said as Howard finished presenting his credentials: "I don't know anything about you. I'll have to reserve my decision." Next day he barred the eminent Negro attorney on grounds that Howard had been "associated with organizations cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee."

James Thorpe, Sr., father of one of the framed defendants, later said: "Judge Smalley just didn't want a man like Howard in the case defending our boys."

The Civil Rights Congress has called on "all Americans who were shocked by the 'Northern Scottsboro'" to protest Judge Smalley's action by writing to him at 203 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J., and to Chief Justice Arthur Vanderbilt, State Supreme Court, Trenton.

★ **BOTH HOWARD AND HAYS** had been requested by James Thorpe, Collis English and Ralph Cooper. Both attorneys were rec-

ommended to the court by a group of prominent New Jerseyans including Walter D. Cogle, former Mercer County (Trenton) prosecutor; Prof. E. S. Corwin, nationally known Princeton University law authority; Rabbi Joachim Prinz, American Jewish Congress leader;

Dr. Milton J. Hoffman, head of Rutgers Theological Seminary; Canon Robert Smith; Dr. Allan V. Heeley, headmaster of the Lawrenceville School; Dean Robert A. Wicks of Princeton University; Rev. James N. Hutchinson and many others.

THIRD WARD UNITES IN PLEA TO OUST ANTI-NEGRO COP

NEWARK.—Church leaders, two leading Negro newspapers and the people of Newark's Third Ward lined up solidly this week in a campaign to oust "Red" Smith, the city's most notorious anti-Negro cop. The campaign—most popular in recent Third Ward history—was brought to a head by a Civil Rights Congress petition drive centering fire on Smith and Detective Schein for their invasion of church services to arrest a worshipper on a petty charge.

The N. J. Herald-News, the state's oldest Negro weekly, ran a five-column red headline on its front page: "Red Smith's Ouster from Police Force Sought by CRC."

Rev. R. P. Means, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church invaded by Smith and Schein, told his congregation of 1,500 last Sunday: "I am joining the Civil Rights Congress and I urge every member of this church to do the same."

The Board of Deacons of the Hopewell Baptist Church voted unanimously to donate use of the church for a CRC mass meeting Friday, Jan. 19. The church, at Clinton and Monmouth Sts., seats 2,000 people.

Petitions circulated by the Civil Rights Congress were signed by Hopewell Baptist members last week and, in addition, receive the official stamp of the church.

Samuel Hoskins, editor of the N. J. Afro-American, was quoted in a CRC leaflet as saying: "The Rev. Mr. Means says he will be satisfied with nothing less than the removal of the men who invaded his church. . . . The Third Ward can't afford to be satisfied with anything less, nor can the people of Newark. The time to bottle up the Smiths and Keenans is now."

The Keenan mentioned by Hoskins is John ("Bull") Keenan, Newark's Public Safety Director who has stubbornly refused to discipline the two anti-Negro cops, and who not long ago decreed a curfew against white people in the Third Ward after dark.

★ **THE CRC PETITION** to oust Smith and Schein spread like wildfire in the Third Ward last Saturday, with many persons likening it to the campaign to remove the New York cop who shot John Derrick, Negro soldier.

Four police cars clustered at Prince and Court Sts. failed to intimidate the people from signing the petition and taking extra copies for their friends and neighbors.

A cop who sought to manhandle Lewis Moroz, secretary of the N. J. Civil Rights Congress, quickly faded when a large group of Third Warders headed by William Clarke, chairman of the Newark CRC chapter, protested.

Vet Asks Peace; Bail Is \$30,000

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 10.—Bail of \$30,000 was slapped today on Charles Nusser, secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, as Nusser was held in jail for the Union County grand jury on a charge of urging mediation of the Korean war.

Sole basis for three indictments sought against Nusser was the formal complaint of an Elizabeth city cop that the Communist leader had distributed a peace leaflet last month in front of the Singer Manufacturing Co. shopgate.

The leaflet distributed by Nusser called for mediation of the Korean war, withdrawal of all outside troops, bringing American boys home safely, and removal of MacArthur.

A warrant for Nusser's arrest citing a World War One "anti-subversion" statute, was sworn out by Daniel Tracey, Jr., president of the city council, who was enraged by the fact that Singer workers had warmly accepted the circulars calling for an end to the Korean war.

Although 15,000 copies of the same leaflet were handed out all over the state, no other city at-

tempted to drag out the 33-year-old gag law to prevent the distribution.

Solomon Golat, Newark civil rights attorney who defended Nusser in Elizabeth Magistrate's Court, said after the hearing he would move for Nusser's immediate release on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey urged protests against the arrest and against the exorbitant bail to County Judges Edward A. McGrath and Walter A. Hetfield III, at the Union County courthouse in Elizabeth.

Bail was set by City Magistrate John L. McGuire, who joined Raymond Leahey, first assistant city attorney, in a hate-duet that ignored constitutional and Supreme Court precedents cited by Golat against the gag law.

"Do we have to sit here and be nauseated by all this talk about democracy and free speech for rats like this?" Leahey bellowed, waving at Nusser.

Nusser is a World War II veteran, father of a four-year-old girl, and served with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the war for Spanish democracy.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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JOHN F. NORMAN, Editor.

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New Evidence Disclosed Of Martinsville Frameup

—See Page 2—

Vol. XVI, No. 2

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MASS LOBBY TO LAUNCH FIGHT FOR RENT CONTROLS

Tenants to Assemble in Albany Tuesday

— See Page 7 —

\$37 to Free Puerto Rican Woman Held Slave in B'klyn

By Michael Singer

On Sunday, Jan. 7, a Puerto Rican woman, Miss Zenovia Selles, 23, was given her freedom by Petito Petronella, but only after being paid \$37. This happened in Brooklyn!

Held as an indentured servant, Miss Selles charged she had been forced to clean and wash for the Petronella family in their 11-room, 4-story house at 15 Bay 29 St., without pay since Oct. 16, 1950.

Here are the facts:

On Oct. 16 last year, through the "arrangements" of Judge Aomono and his mother Senora Angelina, friends of the Petronella family in Puerto Rico, Miss Selles was "shipped" by Pan-American Air Lines to New York. She worked for the Petronella family seven days a week, morning to night, "paying off" her passage. She received no money, no clothes, no expenses.

She was not permitted to leave the house.

★
THE STORY of modern-day slavery was uncovered on New Year's Eve when Miss Selles was found weeping bitterly on 86 St., around the corner from her "home." She was shabbily dressed. She was cold. She had no place to go, no friends. She spoke no English.

A delegation of community citizens, led by Shirley Schiffri, American Labor Party leader, demanded from the Petronella family that Miss Selles be released and her wages paid. The Petronellas agreed, but only on the condition that they be "paid the balance of her passage cost," which amounted to \$32. They insisted also on another \$5 for an old overcoat they had given her.

The Civil Rights Congress has retained an attorney to force full payment of wages from Oct. 16, 1950. Miss Selles, in the meantime, is

living with a Puerto Rican family.

★
WHEN THE DELEGATION first visited the Petronellas, the master, who is a free lance advertising agent for Il Progresso, frightened at the exposure, said he took Miss Selles to "operas" and bought her "clothes."

Miss Selles gestured with eyes, hands and head: "It's a lie, a lie, a lie."

"She can go where she likes after she pays off her passage," Mrs. Petronella told the delegation. Why did she do this? she was asked. "They're cheaper," Mrs. Petronella retorted.

★
IT WAS LEARNED that the Petronellas' friends in Puerto Rico, Judge Aomono and his mother, got another woman for the Petronella kin in Chicago and are engaged in this chattel-slave block system regularly. The Petronellas admitted they had "employed" another woman for six years under similar conditions.

Miss Selles' "wages" of \$30 a month was cut to \$25 because the bed sheets "went to the laundry." But the "wages," even after the cut, were not paid. They were supposed to pay for her "transportation."

The system of American imperialism which holds the Puerto Rican islands and its people in the most vicious grip of colonial oppression, has long been responsible for the "importation" of Puerto Ricans to be exploited as domestic servants in U. S. homes as virtual slaves.

Instances of such indentured servants bought and paid for by Americans who utilize "agencies" to corral Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and Southern Negroes like cattle for "work" in the States, have been exposed before. But this is the first time that such a condition has been brought to light in Brooklyn.

Just Knock At Their Doors

Every dollar-dominated newspaper in this country applauded President Truman's call for world war in his State of the Union message. The Worker—and the Daily Worker—alone called for peace.

Because this is so, Americans, the overwhelming majority of whom hate war—will turn increasingly to this newspaper. It reflects their innermost wish.

For this reason those readers who have knocked on doors in our circulation drive are reporting success all should heed.

The Michigan Worker announces that it has reached the half-way mark in its goal of 2,000 in bundle deliveries, and is stepping up its drive to get 1,000 subscriptions. It expects 100 percent results.

★
AND CONSIDER BROOKLYN: Six press builders who pledged a total of 130 subs by Jan. 20 had these revealing experiences to relate—

"I got for four subs in my house last year," one tells. "I hesitated to talk to them this year because of the political atmosphere. Finally I got up courage and all asked me at once how much they owed. Out of 13 I visited, 12 renewed their subs and the 13th arranged for home delivery. I'll get 25 subs in the next two weeks, I know."

Another said: "I've already got 12 renewals and two new subs. To get the 12 renewals, I visited exactly 12 readers—and, to tell the truth, I did expect them all to be tough, because two had previously expressed an unwillingness to renew. I visited their homes, spent the evening discussing questions raised in the paper and came away with the subs. I'm out to get 35 subs in the next two weeks."

★
READERS of our newspaper know about Hyman, our champ sub crusader who got 350 last year. On New Year's Day alone he went out and got 23 renewals and two new subs. He makes 12 home deliveries a week and denies it means "extra work."

Incidentally, Hyman has already got 50 subs in this drive. How many have you gotten?

New Evidence Uncovered in Frameup of the Martinsville 7

Special to The Worker

RICHMOND, Va. — New and startling evidence revealing the frameup of the Martinsville Seven was uncovered this week as a nationwide campaign to halt the scheduled executions of the seven Negro men got underway. Unless appeals to Gov. John S. Battle for executive clemency are successful, the seven innocent men are scheduled to die in the electric chair in the state penitentiary here Feb. 2 and 9.

As the execution days neared, it was determined by the Worker that Judge Kennon C. Whittle, who provided the one-a-day trials against the men is a close associate of two prosecutors of the seven. These two are W. R. Broadus and Hannibal Joyce, a member of the law firm of Whittle, Whittle, Joyce and Stone.

Broadus and Joyce, as business and law partners of Judge Whittle, were handpicked by Judge Whittle to assist Irvin Cubine, the commonwealth attorney, in pressing for the death of the seven men in rigged trials conducted during April and May, 1949.

THE FOUR also conferred and agreed to "defend" the seven men while attorneys appointed by Judge Whittle to prevent families of the seven men from making their own arrangements to find defense lawyers for their sons.

Whittle picked C. P. Kearfoot to defend one of the men. Kearfoot is a law partner of Broadus. The other appointed attorneys were W. L. Joyce, former commonwealth attorney; Frank P. Burton, former State senator; Joseph H. Whitehead, another ex-commonwealth attorney, all three of whom had been closely associated with Broadus in private and county government business.

Three younger attorneys appointed by Whittle were under Whittle's dominance. They represented numerous Martinsville firms and Whittle was director of those companies. Whittle is listed as a director of the First National Bank of Martinsville, the American Furniture Co., the Patrick Henry Ice and Storage Co., Lanier Farm, Inc., Cross Laundry Co., Burch-Flod-

ges-Stone, Inc., and the Martinsville Land and Development Co.

Broadus is a brother director with Whittle on the First National Bank board. Sitting with them are the same class of rulers of the industrial town. On one jury sat R. M. Simmons, Jr., son of the American Furniture Co. president; and J. C. Ragland, Piedmont Trust Bank secretary.

The legal set-up, from Judge Whittle on down, was geared to turn out death sentences for the seven men. It was arranged and carried out by the industrial and bank moguls to further their dominance over the town's Negro and white workers.

The prosecutors moved with care against the men, even with their contrived legal machine. They coached Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd in her well-rehearsed story that she had been "raped." They utilized forced "confessions" from the seven men to back-up their main other directors of the American Furniture Co., and the Bassett Furniture Industries, which, with Dupont, form the major industries in the town of 18,000.

THREE TOP OFFICIALS of these major firms sat on the grand jury that indicted the men. They were C. W. Holt, department store owner and director of the First National Bank; S. E. Booker, ex-mayor and director of the Piedmont Trust Bank; and F. V. Woodson, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the American Furniture Co.

The six all-white juries that were picked to try the men came from witness. Their picked adversaries, the seven defense attorneys, put up less than token opposition to the stories of Mrs. Floyd or the introduction and use of the confessions.

JUDGE WHITTLE advised his

partners and ruled for them constantly from the bench. Defense attorneys were, in turn, admonished by him when they inadvertently asked embarrassing questions.

The care of the prosecutors was exercised to close off all loopholes in the expected appeals of the men to higher courts. Then the industrial and legal leaders of Martinsville closed off other avenues through which appeals for a new trial could be made by ordering Mrs. Floyd to get out of town. A six-month investigation by three private detectives hired by the NAACP has failed to find a trace of the woman.

New court appeals, and a third mass campaign to save the lives of the men, were in motion to break this contrived legal machine.

The NAACP was planning to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Richmond District Court. The petition will be based on condemnation of the systematic discrimination of courts against Negroes. The courts, the NAACP contends, have at all times sentenced Negroes accused of "rape" to death, while sentencing white men accused of the same charge to jail terms.

Two stays of execution for the men were wrung from Gov. Battle in 1949 and 1950 after world-wide protests poured into the governor's mansion in Richmond. The Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven this week appealed to "every union local, every church, every freedom-loving individual and organization" to step up their protests to Battle.

A statement by the committee declared that the Supreme Court's refusal to review the appeal of the men not only upheld the death sentence against them but has promoted the "discriminatory use of the death penalty against Negroes in 'rape' and other cases."

Negro Mothers Wonder What Will Happen to Sons

By John Hudson Jones

The Negro mothers interviewed by The Worker concerning war and the draft asked and had answers to some deep questions facing the American people as a whole. The first mother spoken to was Mrs. Melina Sanders, of West 129 St. She was attending the recent Harlem rally that protested the policy killing of Negro veteran John Derrick. With her was her 17 year-old son Bill and her 9 year-old daughter Aida.

"If this one here," Mrs. Sanders said, as she entered the meeting place, and meaning her son, "has to go and fight will he come home and get shot like that poor Derrick boy? I can't understand what it's all about anyway. I've prayed and asked the Lord to stop it before Bill has to go, but it looks like it's going to keep on going."

"My son Henry joined the Army long before this war broke out," Mrs. Faith Williams, of the Abraham Lincoln Housing Project said. "I didn't want him to go, but he couldn't find a job. Always was a proud boy, so his father and I didn't try to stop him. But now his letters from Germany sound so unhappy. But he's so proud he's determined to make the best of his mistake."

"I don't believe in war any more," said Mrs. Mary Jones, who said she had no more sons to send to war.

where in the world," was the definite answer of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, a pregnant woman also attending the Derrick rally. "I think people ought to read the Bible more and see what Jesus Christ had to say about peace. He was the Prince of Peace, wasn't he? Peace on earth and good will toward all men, that's what he taught, didn't he? Something's wrong that everybody's talking about how Christian they are and then go rushing off to shoot and slaughter!"

"My boy always did take things joking-like," Mrs. Cynthia Body, a beautician said. "When he got his greetings he came and told me, 'Momma here's a letter that says I should come down to see my Uncle Sam. But momma, how can I go? My Uncle isn't named Sam, he's named Henry!' I cried the day he left, and I'm still crying inside over what may happen to him. He is such a lively and good boy. It doesn't make any sense that I

Here were the sentiments of four Negro mothers. All were sorely disturbed about the fate of their sons. Others spoken to wanted to know what did the future hold for their sons.

"What're the colored boys going to get out of it. They promised them heaven and earth the last time and they haven't got nothing. Now they don't even promise the colored boys anything but a chance to get shot up somewhere in the Pacific Ocean."

There are recruiting posters along Seventh Avenue and West 125 St. They tell of wonderful "opportunities."

And Mrs. Esther Biggins took note of them too, when we asked her was she a mother and if so how she felt about things today.

"Well son, I'm a mother of four daughters, but no sons. If I had one I'd tell him to go and look at that picture in the rack there. I don't see any Negroes in the picture."

Scanning the News



VITO MARCANTONIO, former Representative, will argue the unconstitutionality of the McCarran Act in the courts. The state chairman of the American Labor Party has been retained by the Communist Party to defend it against the Federal government's efforts to outlaw it under the McCarran law. . . . A nation-wide campaign to enlist American youth in the fight for peace was explored at a three-day Young People's Assembly in Chicago of some 250 youth leaders. . . . The United Electrical Workers, independent, called on President Truman to order the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC).

New York's Governor Dewey wants sweeping dictatorial powers in New York State. Under cover of the alleged "emergency," his message to the new legislature demanded for a Dewey-controlled Defense Council and Defense Commission powers to draft manpower, seize property, establish wage curbs and create a secret police. . . .

The Federal courts were asked to dismiss a "contempt" indictment of William L. Patterson, Negro leader and executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. . . . Cardinal Spellman called on all Roman Catholics to boycott the movie *The Miracle*. . . . An 18-mile line of French police guarded Gen. Eisenhower as he entered Paris. . . . The nickel phone call vanished in New York as coin boxes were switched for a dime toll. . . . Demonstrations in Tel Aviv, Israel, denounced Wall Street plans for rearming the German Nazis. . . .



Weavers of Fall River's (Mass.) Pepperell Mfg. Co. struck against higher work loads despite back-to-work orders from international union president Emil Rieve. . . . A half-million Rome workers held a brief general strike to protest a government-decreed 100 percent rent hike. . . . The U. S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, voided a contract between the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and Southern railroads, which barred Negroes from jobs.

Joe Louis, on the comeback trail, beat Freddie Beshore in a four-round technical KO. . . . Texas landowners, in alleged "fear" of an atom bomb attack, petitioned against reconstructing an army camp in the area. . . . William Richter, head of the N. Y. Newsdealers Association, asked State Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein to act to bar the Daily Worker from the stands. . . .

Delegates to the Conference of the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, held in Buffalo, blasted anti-Negro practices in public and semi-public projects throughout the state. Conservative leadership sought to quell protests, pushed through a resolution to "investigate" jimmie row practices.

German cops in the American Zone city of Landsberg clubbed 300 Jewish DP's when they held a counter-rally to an anti-Semitic meeting for the release of Nazi war criminals. The People's Democratic Republic of Czechoslovakia revealed that 30 percent of the 1951 budget for Prague will go for schools, the arts and sciences. . . .

Peking Radio said that 1,406 U. S. planes have violated Chinese borders in the last four months. . . . The rightwing leaders of the New York State CIO lauded warmongering Gov. Dewey in a resolution hailing him for a "forthright and statesmanlike speech." . . .

Mothers of Wenatchee, Wash., started a "chain" telephone campaign to fight a draft of 18-year olds. . . . The "landlord with the coldest heart," the N.Y.C. Housing Authority, evicted the two young children and elderly mother of Mrs. Angelie Petus, while she was in labor, awaiting the birth of her third child. . . .

The British government admitted in Commons that only 20 percent of the children in Kenya, South Africa, go to school. . . . Judge Isidor Wasservogel, referee of the New York State Supreme Court, ordered the appointed trustees of Local 6, Hotel and Club Workers, AFL, to appear at a Jan. 10 hearing and answer rank and file charges that they usurped control of the union. . . .

The Mexican Congress adopted severe restrictions on the right of free speech, which may be used against the peace movement, trade unions or any group criticizing government policy. Only political party publicly denouncing the measures is the Communist Party. . . .

Sign of the militarist times. Dartmouth College dropped from 25 to 40 percent of its instructors working on year-to-year contracts. Many students will be in the armed forces instead of at school, it was explained. . . .

Tito's so-called Five-Year Plan for Yugoslavia has flopped, even though goals have been lowered several times since 1948. Some key industries won't reach production targets till 1952, Tito's State Planning Commission has admitted.



DEWEY



LOUIS

Mass Lobby Tuesday To Spark Rent Lid Fight

The New York Tenants Council mass lobby in Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 16, is expected to mark the opening of one of the biggest rent control offensives ever seen in New York. The Tenants Lobby will mass in the capital one day after State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick submits his rent control plan which all reports indicate will be at least a 15 percent rent increase.

New rent regulations, mandatory under the state law passed last year, become effective March 1 unless counter-action by the people blocks the increases.

No vote of approval is required for these increases by the Legisla-

ture. The Tenants Lobby, therefore, marks a high-water mark in the struggle to force legislators to press for rent control and anti-eviction measures as amendments to the present State law or through new legislation.

William P. Bianchi, new Republican-American Labor Party State

Senator from the 22nd District in Manhattan, has introduced a bill containing all the major proposals of the Tenants Council.

TENANTS, who will mass in Grand Central Station next Tuesday at 7.30 a.m. for the trip to Albany, will demand:

• Full public hearings on the

McGoldrick rent control plan.

• Extend rent control to all housing, including housing constructed or converted after Feb. 1, 1947.

• Expand State Rent Commission from its present 1 member to 3 members to include tenant and trade union spokesmen.

• Tighten bars against evictions.

• Deny State Rent Commission

facilities to any landlord who discriminates against tenants or applicants for reasons of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

• Eliminate "comparability" or "gross inequities" as grounds for rent increases, ban retroactive rent collections, grant tenants the right to examine tenant books, to cross-examination, and written notice of any hearing on landlord application.

Labor Unity Body Offers Aid to Shoe Strikers

Offers of support to 5,000 shoe workers, entering their third week of a stoppage for cost-of-living increases, were made this week by representatives of 100,000 New York City unionists. The offer came from the United Labor Action Committee which organized strike assistance for mine workers, Chrysler auto workers, and furriers in Gloversville, N. Y., several months ago.

The helping hand was advanced as shoe workers settled down to what their officials said may be a long stoppage. The 5,000 workers left their shops two weeks ago after the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade adamantly refused even to consider demands for a 15-cent an hour cost of living increase and the boosting of the basic minimum wage to \$1.

AS THE STRIKE ended its first week, the manufacturers pressed Walter Brower, the industry's

"impartial" arbitrator, into service. Brower ordered the 5,000 unionists back to the shops, and told the bosses to withhold pay due the workers.

He also set himself up as a one-man board to award damages to the manufacturers, and directed Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, to expel all shoe union members involved in the walkout.

In a packed union rally held at Manhattan Center, Isadore Rosenberg, joint council manager, condemned Brower's intervention which he termed went far beyond the arbitrator's authority.

Rank and file workers gave Brower their answer. They called for his immediate removal as arbitrator.

Young Peoples Assembly Urges Unity for Peace

CHICAGO—A broad new gathering of young people for peace was the objective adopted here today at the close of a three day Young People's Assembly. Out of the exploratory discussions of some 250 youth leaders came many proposals on how young people

in a brief speech from the floor, pointed out that every major war move in the world since 1917 has used the Soviet Union as its alibi. He cited the series of steps towards world disarmament, settlement of disputes, and broad negotiations for peace which have been initiated by the Soviet Union since World War II.

Representative to the Assembly planned to go to the United Nations to urge negotiations toward peace and to U. S. officials in Washington to oppose militarization and universal military service.

THE NEED for a vigorous fight against discrimination and armed forces jimcrow as a basic part of the struggle for peace was constantly voiced.

The Assembly drew together the varied reports of its "workshops" and "buzz groups" (informal discussion groups of 12 to 15) under the headings of peaceful alternatives, and implementation.

These reports, it was pointed out, can be sifted and utilized by youth groups and local bodies as they see fit.

The Assembly elected a continuations committee and urged the

convening of similar assemblies in the various states, towns and communities.

Officers elected were Massie Kennard, assistant pastor of Metropolitan Community Church of Chicago, chairman; Rev. Donald Matthews, North Presbyterian Church, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Doris Koppelman, New York City, and Wilbert Tatum, Durham, N. C., vice-presidents, and Gunther Wertheimer, Baltimore, of the Maryland Youth Committee for Peace, treasurer.

A secretary will be selected from among the Chicago delegation, with the offices of the continuations committee to be located here.

Guest speaker Willard Uphams, director of the National Labor Relations Foundation, referring to the greetings received from the youth of China, Canada, the Soviet Union, and Britain, appealed to the delegates to "respond to the wonderful message you have received from the youth of the world." Another guest speaker was Prof. Havighurst of the University of Chicago, chairman of the executive board of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

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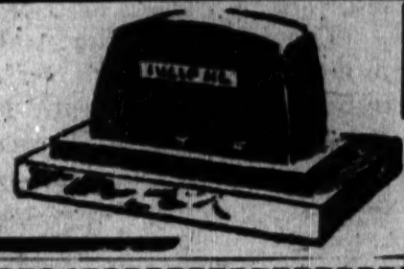
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Harlem Wants Killer Cops Punished; Mayor's Transfer Order Not Enough

By Abner W. Berry

Before we start celebrating the transfer from Harlem of the two cops who killed 24-year-old John Derrick on Dec. 7, a few questions are in order.

• Why did it take more than a month and a Harlem upheaval of protest for the Mayor and Police Commissioner

Murphy just to TRANSFER THE GUILTY COPS WITHOUT PUNISHMENT?

• Why has the District Attorney not yet presented a murder charge against the killers—Patrolmen Basil Minakotis and Louis Palumbo?

• Why has the Mayor refused to order the Police Department to hold a departmental hearing on the Derrick killing, with eye-witnesses present?

• Why did Commissioner Murphy, IN LESS THAN SEVEN DAYS hold a hearing on the case of a policeman who failed to call an ambulance for a white victim of lobar pneumonia but has refused to hold such a hearing on Derrick's killing? (Patrolman Howard Schneider waited ten minutes on Jan. 3 before calling assistance for a man who died. An inquiry was held immediately and the officer exonerated.)

• Are cops sent to Harlem as part of their punishment (as was the case with one of Derrick's slayers) and released from punishment only after they've killed a Negro?

• Why does the Mayor feel politically safe in ignoring representative Harlem delegations, refusing to discuss the case with them?

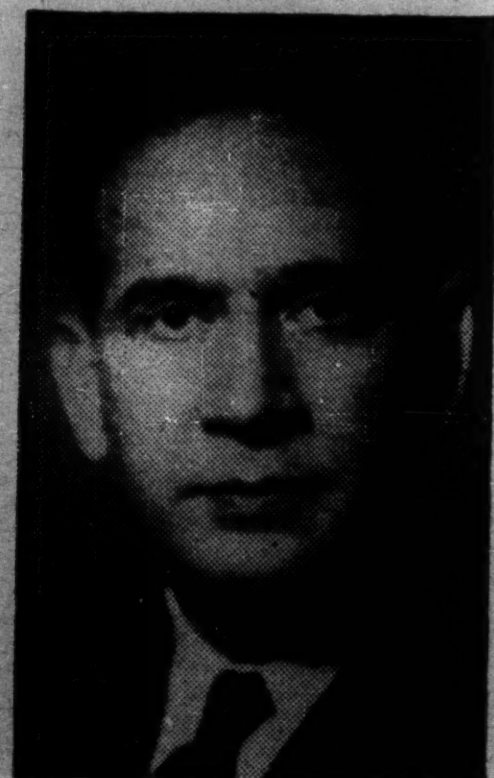
A responsible city Administration should have a greater concern over the punishment and prevention of crime, even when committed by men who wear the uniform of "New York's Finest." Derrick is dead. There is no denial of the fact that policemen shot him. The policemen are known. Why, then, is there such resistance to setting the wheels of justice in motion with criminal action against the killers?

This evidence of "jimmie justice" in New York City only highlights what Benjamin J. Davis, the Harlem Communist leader, said last week in this same space. Davis said, in part:

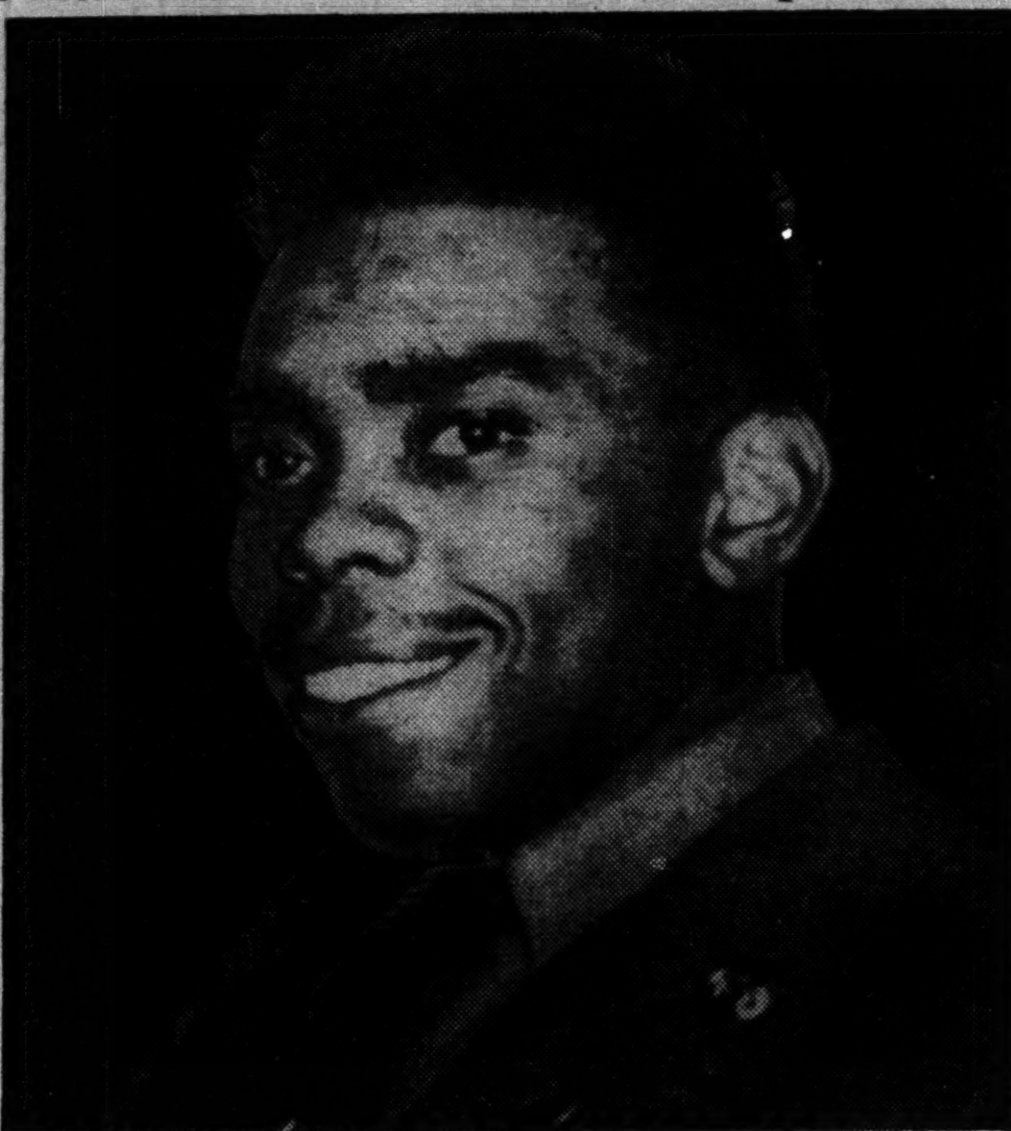
"The hatred of the American monopolist and their twin Republican and Democratic Parties for the people of Korea and China, who are fighting heroically to guarantee their national independence and freedom, is being manifested in a revival of police brutality against Negroes."

The people of Harlem, Davis urged, should demand "death to the police lynchings of John Derrick."

Davis, who has fought police brutality over the years, sometimes singlehandedly, knew



MAYOR IMPELLITTERI: Transferred the killers with no criminal against them.



JOHN DERRICK: His wanton killing is still being "investigated" by city authorities. Harlem wants to know why his killers are not punished.

what he was talking about. Korea and China may seem far from Harlem, but the news from there this week throws light on the meaning behind Davis' words. In a war for their national sovereignty, the Korean and Chinese peoples are the object of the same white supremacy brutality that felled John Derrick in Harlem.

Klan-minded officers have ordered the U. S. Air Force pilots "to shoot all males spotted behind the (North Korean) lines. The only humans exempted from this order are clearly identified women, children or family groups. (Herald-Tribune, Jan. 10, 1950). For those who fight for their freedom—mass lynching bees. And, of course, a pilot crawling along at 300 miles an hour, 2-3,000 feet in the air will certainly be able to distinguish between men, women and children!

The Korean's have stubbornly refused to accept white imperialist rule—so the U. S. Air Force has been ordered to LYNCH them into humility. Do Harlem cops have official orders to rough up Negroes to maintain acceptance? Were Palumbo and Minakotis carrying out official policy when they shot and killed Derrick to prevent a weakening of their authority?

These questions are in order, because it seems that the commercial press, the Impellitteri Administration, the two old political parties and the Dewey crowd in Albany have done everything in their power to cover for the killers.

And the war atmosphere has encouraged racism to such a pitch on a national scale that the President, in his State of the Union message, carefully omitted to mention civil rights as a legislative program.

Congressman Adam Powell, writing in the Amsterdam News this week, said that Truman and Congress had no intention of considering civil rights. The Harlem Congressman thought that war time was the time when civil rights guarantees were needed more than ever.

By fighting for a decision in the Derrick the people of Har-

lem can help change the entire picture. Derrick's killing has aroused a mass struggle for ending police brutality in Harlem. Victory in that fight can become the start for an all-out fight for civil rights legislation and the end of the war hysteria which



TRUMAN: Did his Korean lynching bee step up police brutality?

breeds lynchings on a national and international scale.

The "demand" "Death to the police lynchings!" is just as important as Impellitteri and his bosses realize it to be. Harlem can be satisfied with no less in the Derrick case.

Marshall Leaves To Defend GIs

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP defense counsel, left New York this week for Japan and Korea to defend Negro GI's victimized by mass court martial frame-ups.

Marshall said before he left that Negro soldiers had been subjected to jimcrow conditions in the Army since the Civil War. The condemning of Lieutenant Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., last fall by an all-white court martial was said by Marshall to be the highlight of Negro persecution in the Army.

Marshall had been barred from Japan by MacArthur when he first applied for admission some weeks ago. A series of requests by the NAACP and others brought about a change in the general's attitude.

EYES ON Africa

We're Invading Africa Again

ETHIOPIA, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, EGYPT, Libya, Algeria—these are the countries which form the north-east corner of Africa, just south of the Near East oil fields, just south of the Soviet Union, and just important enough to be of interest to the Anglo-American atomaniacs.

Libya, recently established as an "independent" nation by the United Nations, is, according to a recent Herald-Tribune article, "a strategic area . . . of considerable concern to the major world powers. . . . Britain is expected to ask for military bases in Libya, and the United States already is using a war-time air field in Tripolitania as a transit point."

EGYPT IS AN "INDEPENDENT" NATION which votes in the UN, but Ernest Bevin in a House of Commons debate last month flatly refused to remove British troops from that country because the alleged "defense needs" of the North Atlantic Powers "come first."

IN ETHIOPIA, "American influence—some good, some bad—dominates the life of this tin-roofed capital of Ethiopia these days." (Herald-Tribune, June, 1950.) And as the London Observer's correspondent has noted, Ethiopia "is a potential base supplying a number of natural air fields. It is a possible food-producing area; perhaps it will be a battlefield."

DEMAREE BESS WROTE AN ARTICLE last year in the Saturday Evening Post called, "We're Invading North Africa Again." And he is right. Here is another "base" which Dewey, Truman and their assistants like Walter White, Wilkins, Bunche, Cranger, Edith Sampson, and etc., consider vital for the well-being of "democracy."

In an article on the three-day strike of 10,000 railroad workers at the end of December in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the New York Times' Albion Ross comments, "Sudan's potential role as a major air and supply base in a possible third world war has been much discussed."

BUT THE PEOPLE OF THESE COUNTRIES have other ideas about what their future shall be, and what the kind of struggles shall take place.

Last year, the Sudan Umma Party demanded an immediate plebiscite on the future status of the Sudan, stating that "Most categorically the Sudanese will not accept foreign sovereignty in any form whatever, but aspire to absolute and complete independence."

As Albion Ross' article continues:

"The Sudan now has the strike habit. There are strikes all the time and about everything. Schoolboys in secondary schools, where administrators and other leaders are being trained for the future self-governing Sudan, live in a world of constant agitation. They struck in May and September of last year and in March and October of this year."

AS PAUL ROBESON HAS BEEN SAYING—the "leaders," both Negro and white, that the big shots like are not the leaders that the people who have to work for a living follow.

Fair Play Group Slows 'Coke' Sales

The National Fair Play Committee, under the chairmanship of Judge Charles E. Toney, has gotten its "don't drink Coca Cola" campaign under way.

Coca Cola drinkers around Harlem swore off the stuff after

James Farley, Coke exec. made a speech in Florida condemning FEPC legislation. It was discovered later that Farley's company discriminates against Negroes in hiring.

Fined \$50 for Distributing Peace Leaflets

Lawrence Herman, Forest Hills peace advocate was fined \$50 yesterday morning in Flushing Magistrate Court for distributing leaflets on last December 4. Judge John A. Dwyer found Herman guilty of littering, because some leaflets given to passersby had fallen to the ground.

The leaflets being distributed under American Labor Party auspices were entitled "Peace, Not War, with China."

Commenting on the case, Joseph Needleman, executive secretary of the Queens ALP, said:

This case may be a precedent which endangers the civil liberties

of all New Yorkers of any political party. If unchallenged, this decision is a threat to any trade unionist, peace advocate, civil rights advocate and fighter for justice who desires to exercise his right of free speech as guaranteed by the Constitution. In the guise of keeping the streets clean, this case sets the police up as censors of what may or may not be distributed. This attempt to curtail civil rights again demonstrates that the war hysteria presents a clear danger to our cherished right of free speech."

HARLEM

EDITION OF

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New Evidence Disclosed Of Martinsville Frameup

—See Page 2—

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MASS LOBBY TO LAUNCH FIGHT FOR RENT CONTROLS

Tenants to Assemble in Albany Tuesday

—See Page 7—

\$37 to Free Puerto Rican Woman Held Slave in B'klyn

By Michael Singer

On Sunday, Jan. 7, a Puerto Rican woman, Miss Zenovia Selles, 23, was given her freedom by Petito Petronella, but only after being paid \$37. This happened in Brooklyn!

Held as an indentured servant, Miss Selles charged she had been forced to clean and wash for the Petronella family in their 11-room, 4-story house at 15 Bay 29 St., without pay since Oct. 16, 1950.

Here are the facts:

On Oct. 16 last year, through the "arrangements" of Judge Aomono and his mother Senora Angelina, friends of the Petronella family in Puerto Rico, Miss Selles was "shipped" by Pan-American Air Lines to New York. She worked for the Petronella family seven days a week, morning to night, "paying off" her passage. She received no money, no clothes, no expenses.

She was not permitted to leave the house.

THE STORY of modern-day slavery was uncovered on New Year's Eve when Miss Selles was found weeping bitterly on 86 St., around the corner from her "home." She was shabbily dressed. She was cold. She had no place to go, no friends. She spoke no English.

A delegation of community citizens, led by Shirley Schiffrin, American Labor Party leader, demanded from the Petronella family that Miss Selles be released and her wages paid. The Petronellas agreed, but only on the condition that they be "paid the balance of her passage cost," which amounted to \$32. They insisted also on another \$5 for an old overcoat they had given her.

The Civil Rights Congress has retained an attorney to force full payment of wages from Oct. 16, 1950. Miss Selles, in the meantime, is

living with a Puerto Rican family.

★
WHEN THE DELEGATION first visited the Petronellas, the master, who is a free lance advertising agent for Il Progresso, frightened at the exposure, said he took Miss Selles to "operas" and bought her "clothes."

Miss Selles gestured with eyes, hands and head: "It's a lie, a lie, a lie."

"She can go where she likes after she pays off her passage," Mrs. Petronella told the delegation. Why did she do this? she was asked. "They're cheaper," Mrs. Petronella retorted.

★
IT WAS LEARNED that the Petronellas' friends in Puerto Rico, Judge Aomono and his mother, got another woman for the Petronella kin in Chicago and are engaged in this chattel-slave block system regularly. The Petronellas admitted they had "employed" another woman for six years under similar conditions.

Miss Selles' "wages" of \$30 a month was cut to \$25 because the bed sheets "went to the laundry." But the "wages," even after the cut, were not paid. They were supposed to pay for her "transportation."

The system of American imperialism which holds the Puerto Rican islands and its people in the most vicious grip of colonial oppression, has long been responsible for the "importation" of Puerto Ricans to be exploited as domestic servants in U. S. homes as virtual slaves.

Instances of such indentured servants bought and paid for by Americans who utilize "agencies" to corral Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and Southern Negroes like cattle for "work" in the States, have been exposed before. But this is the first time that such a condition has been brought to light in Brooklyn.

Just Knock At Their Doors

Every dollar-dominated newspaper in this country applauded President Truman's call for world war in his State of the Union message. The Worker—and the Daily Worker—alone called for peace.

Because this is so, Americans, the overwhelming majority of whom hate war—will turn increasingly to this newspaper. It reflects their innermost wish.

For this reason those readers who have knocked on doors in our circulation drive are reporting successess all should heed.

The Michigan Worker announces that it has reached the half-way mark in its goal of 2,000 in bundle deliveries, and is stepping up its drive to get 1,000 subscriptions. It expects 100 percent results.

★
AND CONSIDER BROOKLYN: Six press builders who pledged a total of 130 subs by Jan. 20 had these revealing experiences to relate—

"I got for four subs in my house last year," one tells. "I hesitated to talk to them this year because of the political atmosphere. Finally I got up courage and all asked me at once how much they owed. Out of 13 I visited, 12 renewed their subs and the 13th arranged for home delivery. I'll get 25 subs in the next two weeks, I know."

Another said: "I've already got 12 renewals and two new subs. To get the 12 renewals, I visited exactly 12 readers—and, to tell the truth, I did expect them all to be tough, because two had previously expressed an unwillingness to renew. I visited their homes, spent the evening discussing questions raised in the paper and came away with the subs. I'm out to get 35 subs in the next two weeks."

★
READERS of our newspaper know about Hyman, our champ sub crusader who got 350 last year. On New Year's Day alone he went out and got 23 renewals and two new subs. He makes 12 home deliveries a week and denies it means "extra work."

Incidentally, Hyman has already got 50 subs in this drive. How many have you gotten?

New Evidence Uncovered in Frameup of the Martinsville 7

Special to The Worker

RICHMOND, Va. — New and startling evidence revealing the frameup of the Martinsville Seven was uncovered this week as a nationwide campaign to halt the scheduled executions of the seven Negro men got underway. Unless appeals to Gov. John S. Battle for executive clemency are successful, the seven innocent men are scheduled to die in the electric chair in the state penitentiary here Feb. 2 and 9.

As the execution days neared, it was determined by the Worker that Judge Kennon C. Whittle, who provided the one-a-day trials against the men is a close associate of two prosecutors of the seven. These two are W. R. Broadbush and Hannibal Joyce, a member of the law firm of Whittle, Whittle, Joyce and Stone.

Broadbush and Joyce, as business and law partners of Judge Whittle, were handpicked by Judge Whittle to assist Irvin Cubine, the commonwealth attorney, in pressing for the death of the seven men in rigged trials conducted during April and May, 1949.

THE FOUR also conferred and agreed to "defend" the seven men while attorneys appointed by Judge Whittle to prevent families of the seven men from making their own arrangements to find defense lawyers for their sons.

Whittle picked C. P. Kearfoot to defend one of the men. Kearfoot is a law partner of Broadbush. The other appointed attorneys were W. L. Joyce, former commonwealth attorney; Frank P. Burton, former State senator; Joseph H. Whitehead, another ex-commonwealth attorney, all three of whom had been closely associated with Broadbush in private and county government business.

Three younger attorneys appointed by Whittle were under Whittle's dominance. They represented numerous Martinsville firms and Whittle was director of those companies. Whittle is listed as a director of the First National Bank of Martinsville, the American Furniture Co., the Patrick Henry Ice and Storage Co., Lanier Farm, Inc., Cross Laundry Co., Burch-Hod-

ges-Stone, Inc., and the Martinsville Land and Development Co.

Broadbush is a brother director with Whittle on the First National Bank board. Sitting with them are the same class of rulers of the industrial town. On one jury sat R. M. Simmons, Jr., son of the American Furniture Co. president; and J. G. Ragland, Piedmont Trust Bank secretary.

The legal set-up, from Judge Whittle on down, was geared to turn out death sentences for the seven men. It was arranged and carried out by the industrial and bank moguls to further their dominance over the town's Negro and white workers.

The prosecutors moved with care against the men, even with their contrived legal machine. They coached Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd in her well-rehearsed story that she had been "raped." They utilized forced "confessions" from the seven men to back-up their main other directors of the American Furniture Co., and the Bassett Furniture Industries, which, with Dupont, form the major industries in the town of 18,000.

THREE TOP OFFICIALS of these major firms sat on the grand jury that indicted the men. They were C. W. Holt, department store owner and director of the First National Bank; S. E. Booker, ex-mayor and director of the Piedmont Trust Bank; and F. V. Woodson, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the American Furniture Co.

The six all-white juries that were picked to try the men came from witness. Their picked adversaries, the seven defense attorneys, put up less than token opposition to the stories of Mrs. Floyd or the introduction and use of the confessions.

JUDGE WHITTLE advised his

partners and ruled for them constantly from the bench. Defense attorneys were, in turn, admonished by him when they inadvertently asked embarrassing questions.

The care of the prosecutors was exercised to close off all loopholes in the expected appeals of the men to higher courts. Then the industrial and legal leaders of Martinsville closed off other avenues through which appeals for a new trial could be made by ordering Mrs. Floyd to get out of town. A six-month investigation by three private detectives hired by the NAACP has failed to find a trace of the woman.

New court appeals, and a third mass campaign to save the lives of the men, were in motion to break this contrived legal machine.

The NAACP was planning to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Richmond District Court. The petition will be based on condemnation of the systematic discrimination of courts against Negroes. The courts, the NAACP contends, have at all times sentenced Negroes accused of "rape" to death, while sentencing white men accused of the same charge to jail terms.

Two stays of execution for the men were wrung from Gov. Battle in 1949 and 1950 after world-wide protests poured into the governor's mansion in Richmond. The Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven this week appealed to "every union local, every church, every freedom-loving individual and organization" to step up their protests to Battle.

A statement by the committee declared that the Supreme Court's refusal to review the appeal of the men not only upheld the death sentence against them but has promoted the "discriminatory use of the death penalty against Negroes in 'rape' and other cases."

Negro Mothers Wonder What Will Happen to Sons

By John Hudson Jones

The Negro mothers interviewed by The Worker concerning war and the draft asked and had answers to some deep questions facing the American people as a whole. The first mother spoken to was Mrs. Melina Sanders, of West 129 St. She was attending the recent Harlem rally that protested the policy killing of Negro veteran John Derrick. With her was her 17 year-old son Bill and her 9 year-old daughter Aida.

"If this one here," Mrs. Sanders said, as she entered the meeting place, and meaning her son, "has to go and fight will he come home and get shot like that poor Derrick boy? I can't understand what it's all about anyway. I've prayed and asked the Lord to stop it before Bill has to go, but it looks like it's going to keep on going."

"My son Henry joined the Army long before this war broke out," Mrs. Faith Williams, of the Abraham Lincoln Housing Project said. "I didn't want him to go. But he couldn't find a job. Always was a proud boy, so his father and I didn't try to stop him. But now his letters from Germany sound so unhappy. But he's so proud he's determined to make the best of his mistake."

"I don't believe in war any-

where in the world," was the definite answer of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, a pregnant woman also attending the Derrick rally. "I think people ought to read the Bible more and see what Jesus Christ had to say about peace. He was the Prince of Peace, wasn't he? Peace on earth and good will toward all men, that's what he taught, didn't he? Something's wrong that everybody's talking about how Christian they are and then go rushing off to shoot and slaughter!"

"My boy always did take things joking-like," Mrs. Cynthia Body, a beautician said. "When he got his greetings he came and told me, 'Momma here's a letter that says I should come down to see my Uncle Sam. But momma, how can I go? My Uncle isn't named Sam, he's named Henry!' I cried the day he left, and I'm still crying inside over what may happen to him. He is such a lively and good boy. It doesn't make any sense that I can see."

Here were the sentiments of four Negro mothers. All were sorely disturbed about the fate of their sons. Others spoken to wanted to know what did the future hold for their sons.

"What're the colored boys going to get out of it. They promised them heaven and earth the last time and they haven't got nothing. Now they don't even promise the colored boys anything but a chance to get shot up somewhere in the Pacific Ocean."

There are recruiting posters along Seventh Avenue and West 125 St. They tell of wonderful "opportunities."

And Mrs. Esther Biggins took note of them too, when we asked her was she a mother and if so how she felt about things today.

"Well son, I'm a mother of four daughters, but no sons. If I had one I'd tell him to go and look at that picture in the rack there. I don't see any Negroes in the picture."

Scanning the News



MARCANTONIO

VITO MARCANTONIO, former Representative, will argue the unconstitutionality of the McCarran Act in the courts. The state chairman of the American Labor Party has been retained by the Communist Party to defend it against the Federal government's efforts to outlaw it under the McCarran law. . . . A nation-wide campaign to enlist American youth in the fight for peace was explored at a three-day Young People's Assembly in Chicago of some 250 youth leaders. . . . The United Electrical Workers, independent, called on President Truman to order the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC).

New York's Governor Dewey wants sweeping dictatorial powers in New York State. Under cover of the alleged "emergency," his message to the new legislature demanded for a Dewey-controlled Defense Council and Defense Commission powers to draft manpower, seize property, establish wage curbs and create a secret police. . . .

The Federal courts were asked to dismiss a "contempt" indictment of William L. Patterson, Negro leader and executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. . . . Cardinal Spellman called on all Roman Catholics to boycott the movie *The Miracle*. . . . An 18-mile line of French police guarded Gen. Eisenhower as he entered Paris. . . .



PATTERSON

The nickel phone call vanished in New York as coin boxes were switched for a dime toll. . . . Demonstrations in Tel Aviv, Israel, denounced Wall Street plans for rearming the German Nazis. . . .

Weavers of Fall River's (Mass.) Pepperell Mfg. Co. struck against higher work loads despite back-to-work orders from international union president Emil Rieve. . . . A half-million Rome workers held a brief general strike to protest a government-decreed 100 percent rent hike. . . . The U. S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, voided a contract between the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and Southern railroads, which barred Negroes from jobs.

Joe Louis, on the comeback trail, beat Freddie Beshore in a four-round technical KO. . . . Texas landowners, in alleged "fear" of an atombomb attack, petitioned against reconstructing an army camp in the area. . . . William Richter, head of the N. Y. Newsdealers Association, asked State Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein to act to bar the Daily Worker from the stands. . . .

Delegates to the Conference of the State Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, held in Buffalo, blasted anti-Negro practices in public and semi-public projects throughout the state. Conservative leadership sought to quell protests, pushed through a resolution to "investigate" jimcrow practices.

German cops in the American Zone city of Landsberg clubbed 300 Jewish DP's when they held a counter-rally to an anti-Semitic meeting for the release of Nazi war criminals. The People's Democratic Republic of Czechoslovakia revealed that 30 percent of the 1951 budget for Prague will go for schools, the arts and sciences. . . .

Peking Radio said that 1,406 U. S. planes have violated Chinese borders in the last four months. . . . The rightwing leaders of the New York State CIO lauded warmongering Gov. Dewey in a resolution hailing him for a "forthright and statesmanlike speech." . . .

Mothers of Wenatchee, Wash., started a "chain" telephone campaign to fight a draft of 18-year olds. . . . The "landlord with the coldest heart," the N.Y.C. Housing Authority, evicted the two young children and elderly mother of Mrs. Angelie Petus, while she was in labor, awaiting the birth of her third child. . . .

The British government admitted in Commons that only 20 percent of the children in Kenya, South Africa, go to school. . . . Judge Isidor Wasservogel, referee of the New York State Supreme Court, ordered the appointed trustees of Local 6, Hotel and Club Workers, AFL, to appear at a Jan. 16 hearing and answer rank and file charges that they usurped control of the union. . . .

The Mexican Congress adopted severe restrictions on the right of free speech, which may be used against the peace movement, trade unions or any group criticizing government policy. Only political party publicly denouncing the measures is the Communist Party. . . .

Sign of the militarist times. Dartmouth College dropped from 25 to 40 percent of its instructors working on year-to-year contracts. Many students will be in the armed forces instead of at school, it was explained. . . .

Tito's so-called Five-Year Plan for Yugoslavia has flopped, even though goals have been lowered several times since 1948. Some key industries won't reach production targets till 1952, Tito's State Planning Commission has admitted.



DEWEY



RICHTER

Truman Didn't Answer Them

By Joseph North

President Truman's "Go-to-war" speech this week—his State of the Union message—deliberately sidestepped the life-and-death questions being asked by millions throughout America.

He avoided answering what thousands are asking in the only way they know—now—which is by letters to the editors in hundreds of daily newspapers everywhere.

These questions to Truman—a careful culling of the press reveals, fall into the following main categories:

1. What prompted you to send our boys to die in Korea where they had no business in the first place?

2. Haven't the Chinese the right to defend their borders as we would have if their armies landed in Lower California or Canada?

3. Why don't we genuinely strive for peace negotiations with the Soviet Union and China?

And a new note is entering the letters from thousands of mothers and families of GIs—that those who profit from wars are the Big Trusts and bring the people nothing but misery and death.

The letters increasingly demand that the boys be brought home immediately from Korea—and from Europe. The Administration is the focal point of bitter attack for its war policies.

Here is a typical sampling of the way the letters run:

THE WEST:

The Omaha World-Herald—in the richest rural area of the continent—is publishing many letters from Nebraska and Iowa revealing the trend of thought among the nation's farmers.

Glenn Roggenkamp, of Minden, Neb.: The main danger "lies in the growth of a fascist form of government in the U. S. It would not be called by that name, of course, but that would make no difference so far as taking away our liberties."

Mrs. E. B. Moore, of Essex, Ia.: "I agree with Mrs. C. F. Howard. Bring our soldier boys home from all over the world. Instead of donating all these billions to the warmongers of Europe, use that money here at home to prevent poverty and fortify our own shores."

A letter in the Lincoln, Neb., State Journal: "I further wonder how dead the millions, yes millions, of casualties of this coming war will be. I wonder how much excess profits the numerous members of the armed forces will have to report." This Nebraskan "warns" that "Communist propaganda will appeal to GIs if World War III breaks out. Visualize U. S. troops in an alien land, hard pressed, cold and hungry under ceaseless gun and propaganda fire. The propaganda line—the workers state versus a capitalistic state which sends its men out to die while some people and corporations at home are making huge profits. Perhaps some corporations' annual statement will be attached to their leaflets. Effective now? No. Effective two or three years of hard and bitter fighting? It is hard to tell."

THE SOUTH:

The Richmond Times-Dispatch has been bombarded with letters like these:

Eleanor Smithson of Petersburg: "I, as well as others, thought at the beginning of the war in Korea we had no right there, any more than if any of those countries, large or small, should come into Mexico or Canada."

"The Americans as a whole," she continues, "want peace, but, sorry to say, there are some who consider the dollar and what might be gained by continued war."

This Virginia woman calls for immediate withdrawal of our troops from Korea. "Let those people have their way of living and the government they want the same as we want ours. The Chinese have a right and are justified in defending their possessions and helping their neighbors (the Koreans) to put down any foreign aggression there."

Another Virginian, D. L. Conger, of Staunton, declares bluntly that "we were the aggressors as soon as we pushed over the 38th parallel. Our cause in North Korea was not just, and should not have prospered."

A third, Rena Everett, writes the same day: "I feel if we had someone else (than Truman) who loved peace with all his heart we would be at peace. I wonder sometimes when he is out on his cruise having a good time if he ever thinks about the mothers at home shedding tears over their sons who are being killed and

(Continued on Page 6)

POINT OF ORDER

Never Say 'Retreat'

By Alan Max

By order of General MacArthur, correspondents in Korea must no longer write the word "retreat" but must use the word "withdrawal." If they disobey this edict, they may be court-martialed—or must we use the words "asked to give an accounting of themselves."

Unable to halt the inevitable retreats, Gen. MacArthur will undoubtedly have better luck in halting the word.

It is reported that MacArthur is now thinking up new words for our "dead, wounded and missing."

Of course, there is also the question of a new word for "MacArthur." A lot of people have been working on that one.



TRUMAN

War Planners Face Crisis as Demands For Peace Mount

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The war planners here faced a crisis as the demands of the American people for peace mounted steadily. President Truman and Sen. Robert A. Taft brought the crisis into focus with their "answers" to the disaster-breeding flaws in each other's war plans.

Truman "answered" Taft in his message on the State of the Union by reiterating his determination to continue his war program as rapidly as possible. And Taft "answered" Truman by warning that U. S. troops sent to Europe as part of a North Atlantic army would set off war with the USSR and inevitably meet disaster. He urged rather the spreading of the war in Asia.

Both agreed that under the minimum program of Taft or the maximum program of Truman, the cost to the American people would be enormous. It will require much higher income taxes and perhaps a federal sales tax. It will mean shortages in consumer goods and higher prices. It will mean wage controls and it will require the drafting of young men beginning at the age of 18 (Truman) or 18½ (Taft).

OUT OF THIS debate, however, there have come significant admissions as to the real aims of the US imperialists.

Taft said there was no evidence that the USSR planned to attack western Europe or the US.

Truman replied, "The Soviet Union does not have to attack the US to secure domination of the world." Also, Truman added, the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa might go Communist as a result of "internal revolution," which would put them in the camp of the USSR. The US must mobilize its economic and military might, regardless of cost, to prevent this, he said.

All of which made it pretty clear that despite the shrill accusations of "aggression" against the Soviet Union by the Administration, US ruling circles really fear the spread of socialism through the expressed will of the people. It is this which they seek to prevent to the American people as a "danger" which must be put down in blood and death and destruction.

TRUMAN DEFENDED sending US troops, air and sea power to Korea as necessary to defend American liberty. Taft said that had been a costly tactical mistake and suggested withdrawal of our troops to a new "defensive position." But it was admittedly a tactical, not a principled question with the Republican leader. He proposed encouraging Chiang Kai-shek to attack the Chinese people on the Asian mainland and said we should consider a declaration of war against China as a legal basis for bombing and bombarding the mainland as an aid to Chiang.

Truman proposed building 50,000 war planes and 35,000 tanks a year. Taft offered no objection to this figure. The U. S., he said, should concentrate on building U. S. sea and air power to such a magnitude that we could "dominate the world." And while Taft minimized the role of land troops he went along with Truman for two years of compulsory military service for the youth.

Neither Truman nor Taft dealt seriously with a proposal, very close to the hearts of the people, that the U. S. enter discussing with the USSR to settle the crucial

(Continued on Page 6)

Lewis Says No To Pay Freeze, Asks T-H Repeal

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—John L. Lewis lent his powerful voice this week to the movement of American workers in opposition to President Truman's threatened wage freeze. "We strongly oppose any form of stabilization that amounts to a wage freeze," Lewis, speaking for a half-million coal miners, told the War Stabilization Board Wednesday.

Lewis' position differed from that of the United Labor Policy Committee led by William Green and Philip Murray. This group has taken the position that wage controls will be acceptable to labor if price controls are made effective.

Lewis, on the other hand, stated bluntly that the only kind of wage "stabilization" his members would accept was that achieved through collective bargaining. Price control, he added, was "impossible" under existing law and present conditions.

He demanded that WSB memorialize Truman and Congress to "repeal, nullify or suspend" the Taft-Hartley act. "Remove this iron collar from the neck of the American worker," Lewis said. "Save labor from those enemies who would destroy it, whoever they may be."

"THE TASKS before the nation at the present time do not require a freezing of wages," Lewis said. As for the threat of inflation, that, according to Lewis, comes largely from the enormous profits made by industry. It profits continue through 1951 at the level of the third quarter of 1950, he said, it would mean a net annual return of 17.6 percent on invested capital, the highest in history and a level "hitherto undreamed of."

"We reject the theory that working men should have their wages frozen and be compelled to limit their lives while the returns from American corporate investments are being paid out with such a lavish hand."

According to an aide of Lewis, members of the WSB, including the three so-called representatives of labor, heard the mine leader in silence. Not a single question was asked him. When he completed his testimony, he gravely bade them good-bye and walked upstairs to the press room where he held a news conference.

IT WAS NO SECRET that WSB members were extremely perplexed at the difficulties of finding a formula for depressing wages which will not result in a widespread rank-and-file revolt of labor. Lewis' blunt remarks have added immeasurably to their troubles.

The project of a 30-day freeze on prices and wages urged by Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle meanwhile ran into opposition from Economic Stabilizer Alan Valentine. According to reports, the project has been temporarily shelved by Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson.

But other methods of lowering the living standards of the workers in order to defray the costs of the war program were receiving plenty of attention.

President Truman wrote Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va) that he considered it necessary to "tax until it hurts." Congress will get to work on Truman's tax proposals next month.

The additional amount of money to be raised in taxes is estimated at \$25 billion. A large group in Congress is urging a federal sales tax, along with another hike in withholding taxes, to meet this bill.

Among those openly talking sales tax are Sen. Byrd, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-NM), Sen. Walter George (D-Ga) and House Majority Leader John McCormack (D-Mass).

Waterfront Unity Brings Victory

PHILADELPHIA.—The complete solidarity and unity of all workers on the Philadelphia waterfront forced shipowners last week to grant wage increases and other benefits to 450 striking AFL cleaners and tug boat workers of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Backbone of the waterfront unity which tied up the harbor here for five days was the 3,500 strong longshore Local 1291 whose members, along with 3,000 other waterfront workers, refused to cross picket lines. Ship Cleaners Local 1566 won 12 cents an hour. Tug Boat Workers Local 333-A got 15 cents an hour, liberalized vacations, triple time after 12 consecutive hours, and other benefits.

CRC Bares Illegality of Gilbert 'Trial'

The despoilers of Korea have tried their best to pin the label "coward" on the courageous Negro officer, Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert. The white supremacy - minded brass, faced with the impossible task of conquering and enslaving the Korean people, has pounced upon Lieut. Gilbert and scores of Negro soldiers as scapegoats.

Today, Lieut. Gilbert, a hero of the World War II Italian campaign, is wasting away in a prison stockade. He was charged on July 31, 1950—hardly one month after the illegal Truman-ordered invasion—with "misbehaving before the enemy."

An all-white court-martial which sat in three sessions beginning Aug. 25 and ending Sept. 6 sentenced Gilbert to die after stripping him of all his honors and commission.

America learned of Gilbert's plight only because of his spunky letters to his wife. In these letters he gave the public its first peek at the army frame-up system at work and called on the public

to save him. The mass protest movement that answered his vigorous appeals forced the President to commute his death sentence to one of 20 years at hard labor.

A BRIEF IN DEFENSE of Gilbert was submitted by the Civil Rights Congress to the Judge Advocate's Office. Prepared by Attorney Morris A. Greenbaum, it exposes not only the nature of the original frameup by prejudiced white officers—it shows up the illegality which the President compounded by his so-called "commutation." In the light of the hard-hitting legal points scored by the brief, the resoluteness of Lieut. Gilbert before danger stands out in sharper detail.

Firstly, Gilbert's arrest grew out

of his refusal to carry out an order by a white superior officer. Legally, the CRC brief points out, this was his prerogative as command officer, if in his judgment the order was unsound.

In Lieut. Gilbert's opinion the position he was ordered to occupy could not possibly have been taken and would have meant only suicide for him and the 12 men who were left in his platoon. Legal points aside, it took courage for a young Negro officer, surrounded by racist white brass, to stand his ground even when it was in the interest of his command.

Secondly, it was his letter-writing from the stockade, quoting from memory the record of his "trial," that made possible the fight in his behalf. Only as a result of his let-



LT. GILBERT

ters was the record made available to lawyers.

And it should not be forgotten that at every step Gilbert appealed over the heads of the court martial and the brass and appealed to the American people

to whom he felt a duty and from whom he expected action for justice.

THE RECORD bore out the young lieutenant's memory. The frameup was what he had said it was—and more:

- He was tried by an all-white court martial composed of officers not in his immediate command.

- No effort was made to subpoena defense witnesses, including a colonel, were excused from frontline duties to testify.

- There was no active defense. Gilbert, himself, was not called upon to testify. No summation was offered by the "defense" counsel. A medical report as to Gilbert's nervous state on July 31 was not allowed in evidence, and instead an untrained white infantry officer's word was taken.

But over and above this, is the (Continued on Page 6)

Wall Street Axis Creaks, Groans

By Joseph Starobin

There was trouble all over the world for the men of Washington and Wall Street this week: that new Axis which they are so feverishly trying to build is creaking and cracking even before it's under way.

It is advertised as a shiny and workable affair, in President Truman's State of the Union message. Western Europe, with a Nazified Germany as its core, is supposed to be one point of support for the new Axis; traitor Tito's allegedly powerful army is going to be another; butcher Franco is being sounded out to invest at least 60,000 men in the Atlantic Pact Army; and far across the Pacific, munitions were flowing in quantity to Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan (Formosa), while the project of rebuilding a militaristic Japan was being pushed forward.

This is no small menace, this Axis. The Administration's policy is threatening the mainland of Asia and the mainland of Europe with war that would make the ghastly atrocity in Korea look like child's play. With Sen. Taft joining in pressure for all-out war against Peoples China and with the Administration having broken its pledge not to arm Chiang Kai-shek while the issue of Taiwan was still undecided, there is dynamite in the Far East, with the fuse all lit.

BUT THERE ARE also new and rising factors that put powerful spokes in the Wall Street chariot. In fact, this continued sharpening of contradictions facing the imperialist program, spurred by the new level of mass opposition to war, is the outstanding feature of the crisis.

In the United Nations, the State Department is having real trouble jamming through a condemnation of Peoples' China. Secretary Acheson's note demanding that the supporters of the Anglo-American bloc shall step in line is meeting stiff resistance.

At the conference of the British Empire countries in London, there is a profound deadlock on whether to follow the American lead. The net effect of this deadlock is to open the possibility of a further British-American split. Meanwhile Pandit Nehru is pushing for admission of China into the UN and evacuation of Taiwan as the basis for a Korean settlement. This in turn has the United Nations tied up in knots with a strong prospect that an American move for condemning China would not get much of a UN majority.

And the reaction in Japan to the remilitarization of the country is distinctly cool. "Japanese ideas of rearmament—except for a few hotheads—are adopted with considerable reluctance," says Lindsey Parrott in the Times last Sunday. And the Commonwealth conference, even if divided on China, is practically united on the proposition that both the Soviet Union and Peoples China must take part in any settlement with Japan.

IN WESTERN EUROPE, the big fact is the rise of the neutrality movement in western Germany. This is playing hob with Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's trip. His confabs with the two Nazi generals, Hans Speidel and Adolph Heusinger, are short-circuited by what's happening among the German people.

For the fact is that they don't want to fight: they have no illusions about their own ability to defeat the Soviet armies, which once before defeated them. Moreover, they have no confidence in the United States. It is significant that Gen. Eisenhower is being dubbed the "MacArthur" of Europe, certainly no great compliment.

Not only is West German Chancellor Adenauer forced to maneuver with the proposal of the German Democratic Republic's premier, Grotewohl, for unification of the Reich, but Adenauer's position is being swiftly undermined in his own bailiwick. On top of that he faces major strikes by the Ruhr coal and steel workers for their right to have a say in production.

The US High Commissioner's office has just taken a flash poll which shows very strong opposition by the German people to involvement in war or war preparations. The West German Freedom League is issuing "neutrality cards" by the tens of thousands—a sort of passport in five languages which shows the bearer to be neutral in case of war.

Add to this picture, the national referendum in France against German rearmament plus the split in the Italian Christian Democratic Party, as reflected in the Senate debates, and it's clear that the opposition to Wall Street is flaring everywhere.

The pretenders to world domination are finding themselves more and more desperately isolated both in Asia and in Europe.

Rail Unions Vote Solid to Reject Gov't Terms on Pact

By Federated Press

The lineup of railroad brotherhoods against a proposed wage-hour settlement worked out by Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman was complete as the Order of Railway Conductors voted Jan. 7 to reject the plan.

The ORC was the last of the four unions involved to vote on the Steelman proposal, which was tentatively agreed to in Washington last month by brotherhood officials after the White House forced a halt to a fast-spreading rank-and-file rail strike.

The conductors acted two days after a similar rejection was voted in Cleveland at a joint conference of 250 general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. First union to turn down the settlement was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which instructed its negotiators to return to Washington and seek a "more favorable" settlement.

Leaders of all four brotherhoods were planning to meet in Cleveland within a few days to chart their campaign for higher pay and a 40-hour week. Steelman and the

National Mediation Board, which operates under the Railway Labor Act, were reportedly ready to resume settlement talks beginning Jan. 51.

Steelman's role in the negotiations was the subject of caustic comment by brotherhood officials.

A strong attack on the Presidential aide came in the joint statement issued by the trainmen's and firemen's unions, which said the proposed agreement "in effect undertakes to place the organizations at the mercy and whims of Dr. John R. Steelman in so far as wages, rules and working conditions are concerned."

THE STEELMAN PLAN would have given 120,000 yardmen a 25-cent hourly wage increase and 180,000 road service employees a 10-cent boost. The three-year pact also provided a 1-cent cost-of-living-escalator clause, included work rules changes proposed by the employers and disregarded one of the most important union claims, the demand for a 40-hour week with no reduction in pay from the 48-hour week now worked.

Negro Seaman Reports on World Peace Congress

There is no question that the World Peace Congress in Warsaw last November actually represented the great majority of mankind, according to Jesse Gray, 27-year-old Negro seaman who was sent there as one of two delegates of the rank and file of New York's maritime workers.

Gray stayed in Poland for a month after the Congress to attend a conference of the Seamen's and Dockers International, an affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He returned to New York just a week ago.

"Already, I've talked informally to well over 500 seamen in and around the union hall," he told The Worker. "There is immense interest in the Congress, and they asked all kinds of questions. They know the score, even if many are not ready to buck the Curran machine."

He emphasized the seamen want a peace program of trade with the USSR, the Eastern Democracies and China, and he plans to work for the organization of a peace movement on the waterfront that will include all who want peace regardless of union or political grouping.

THE FIRST STEP has been in

the organization of a meeting on January 26 at Yugoslav Hall where he will report on the Congress to rank and file seamen and other workers.

Aside from the great and powerful delegations from China, the USSR, the Eastern Democracies, which represented virtually the entire peoples of these lands, Gray was impressed by the breadth and power of the delegations from Italy, France, Australia, West Africa, West Germany and other parts of the imperialist world.

"Even the intellectuals in these delegations were in many cases chosen to go by large masses of workers," he noted. "They represented all sectors of society, but they got their strength and power out of the fact that the hearts of these delegations were the workers."

In this sense, he noted, the American delegation, while broad in its representation, was relatively weak.

IN EVALUATING the Congress, he said he was especially impressed with the observation of Pietro Nenni, Italian Socialist leader, that the Congress represented a "sixth power" in the world, and that the "Big Five"

would have to reckon with it as such.

He was also struck by the observation of the Soviet delegate, Fadayev, that the USSR still looked forward to the UN to work for peace. But if it did not, the people would find a solution.

Fadayev made the point that whereas the great Chinese People, a fifth of the world, were not represented at the UN, they were represented at the Peace Congress.

As regards Poland, Gray declared he was especially struck by the "new youth," full of vigor, song, zest for life. There was no interest in war, he said.

He described the handsome, modern homes he saw being built on a cooperative farm he visited.

As a Negro, Gray said, he was struck by the reaction of the people to their knowledge of oppression in America. The Negro delegates, he declared, were received especially warmly and sympathetically. The atmosphere was so sharply different from America, he declared, that the white members of America's fifty-two man delegation to the Congress, themselves strongly opposed to all forms of discrimination, were strongly impressed by the difference.

Letters from mine, factory and field

Negro Dockers Tell of Struggles

New York
Dear Editor:

I'm a longshoreman. The other night me and my buddy went to a meeting held by the NAACP at Bishop Lawson's church at 124th Street and Seventh Ave. We went there, like a lot of other people, to protest against the murder of a colored soldier by two white cops.

The day before in a restaurant on the waterfront, we ran into a couple of longshoremen who were giving out throwaways advertising this meeting. We took a few of them and gave them out to some other fellows on the dock where we work. They said they were going to the meeting too if they didn't get shaped up for work that Friday night. They were sore as hell about the Derrick case. So were we.

Anyhow, we went to the meeting and the president of the New York NAACP said that the only other New York papers besides the Amsterdam News and the N. Y. Age that reported John Derrick's murder were the Daily Worker and the Compass. That's one reason why I'm writing to you. I guess I'll write to the Compass too.

It seems like everytime anything bad happens to a Negro in New York or any place else, every daily paper in town writes it up in big letters but as soon as a colored man is beat up or shot

down in Harlem, like John Derrick was, by some lousy cops for something he didn't do, that's the last you ever hear of it.

But this time, it's not going to be that way. Not if I, and a lot of other colored people, have anything to say about it; and judging by the size of that meeting I went to, a lot of people in Harlem and other places will have plenty to say about the murder of John Derrick.

★
WHAT I started out to say was "thanks" for writing up the Derrick story and telling people the truth about the whole rotten case. Sometimes I guess it takes something awful like that to open people's eyes. I know it opened mine. It's things like the Derrick case that make Negroes fighting mad, especially longshoremen like me who run into all kinds of prejudice on the job every day of the week and who know what jimcrow really means.

In the first place we have a tough time even trying to get a day's work on the waterfront because of the lousy "shape-up" system of hiring where the stevedore in charge has all the say in picking out the men who make up the gangs. He shows all kinds of favoritism in picking out these men.

Even then Negroes don't get any of the deck or dock jobs. They always have to go down in

the hold while only white longshoremen are given the winch-driving, gangway, stringpiece or other soft spots.

But don't think Negroes take all this laying down. We've got a record for fighting back. Right now, for instance, down here in Local 791 we are trying to get a Negro longshoreman elected night-delegate. There never has been a night-delegate here before, black or white, and the men have never had any kind of protection during the night shift when certain beefs come up. So, if a Negro is elected to this high union job, it will make history on the Chelsea docks.

When it happens you can bet your boots that the colored longshoremen themselves made it possible, because we have been fighting for some kind of leadership for a long time. What's more, it's only fair since most of the banana handlers are Negroes or Puerto Ricans and should have one of their own group to go to bat for them when they need it.

After a long fight, we've also won something else the men feel pretty good about. That is, an extra man on the stool to help put the bananas on the carrier's shoulders. For years it has been the practice to work only one man in this spot and each carrier was forced to help lift his own load to his shoulders.

Member of Night Gang
Local 781.

AUTO PAINTERS FIND PAY RISE CAN BE WON

TOLEDO.
The Editor:

The men who paint the Willys bodies sat down recently right in their department and showed that real wage increases can be won.

The painters, like so many other Willys workers, had found that the new 10 cents wage increase wasn't a wage increase at all since the union leadership had tied it to no raises in production.

The painters who work on the group bonus system found they would not receive the 10 cents that had been negotiated. This was because they were already working at top speed and could not push their production ceilings any higher.

So the whole department simply sat down, demanding their ten cents, anyway.

The sitdown sent company and union officials into a dither.

And the result was that the company added three more men to the paint line. This pushed up group

production sufficiently to give each painter the 10 cents demand.

While the painters' militant activity won them their pay raise, the workers in Department 185, final body assembly, were still fighting for theirs.

At this writing, Department 185 was still at the old pay rate after rejecting a company steal.

The men had been working 108 bodies daily per group for \$2 hourly. The company moved out one man and paid \$2.10 for 100 bodies. Ten days later the company brought the men back and bumped production up to 114.

This was a six-body increase for the 10 cents.

But the men said "nothing doing." And they're back to \$2.

On the trim line the workers met another company maneuver. The company sent in women for the lighter trim jobs. This left the heavier jobs for them in who found the speed of the line made a day's work impossible unless it was broken with lighter jobs.

The men walked out in protest.

The very next day the company agreed to assign all trim jobs according to seniority.

Here the men were sucked into a move against the women workers. The union settlement should have permitted the women to remain on lighter work and forced the company to slow down the heavy line.

While these rank and file actions on wages and speedup are spreading, an anti-Gosser group, the Equity League, has appeared under the lead of Toots Martin. This is the first time in years that an opposition in this shop has dared to be publicly known.

So far the Equity League and the Unity Committee, which supports Gosser, have been pummeling each other with leaflets.

Whether either side will take up the economic issues that confront Willys workers, like wages, speedup and Negro rights, remains to be seen.

—WILLYS WORKER.

HOW THE BOSS SET OUT TO WRECK THE UNION

Chicago.
To the Editor:

About two and a half years ago I was employed in a radio and television shop where quite a few Negroes and Mexicans were also employed. We had the CIO union in our shop, but the employers didn't relish this set-up so they decided to break it up. Here is how they went about it:

First, poor materials were given to the workers which crumbled in our hands, other materials weren't workable after they were inserted into the sets, such as levers because contact parts were faulty.

Second, poor tools were given to workers with which to work with which made it necessary for workers to be constantly running to the tool room to have tools sharpened, tightened or otherwise adjusted, or exchanged altogether.

Third, workers were being transferred from one department to the other more and more frequently. Then about this time one by one workers were called into a small

office and were given aptitude tests, quite a few of them had been with the company from about five to ten years or so. While all this was happening quite a few workers were quitting for the obvious reasons. In the meantime new workers were hired, fewer Negroes and Mexicans were hired, help was chosen with great caution against any peoples with consideration for their fellow workers.

Fourth, part-time workers were also hired, as time went on the part-time workers worked longer hours, thus there wasn't too much work for full-time workers.

Last but not least our stewards, etc., sold out to the corporation which was not surprising as our complaints to them were ignored most of the time.

"You know what happened to our union!" Miss J. R.

Coast Un-Americans Seek Julius Fuchik

SAN FRANCISCO.

—The California State Un-American Activities Committee is searching for a top "big shot" Communist whom they want for questioning, who goes by the name of Julius Fuchik and is the author of some "Communist documents." Actually, Fuchik is the famous Czech Communist and Resistance hero who was murdered by the Gestapo in 1943.

The California Un-Americans, investigating Communism among Stanford University students, head a letter in which a student referred to "Notes from the Gallows," Fuchik's world-famous book. The student called this book the "documents of Fuchik." Norman Nini, an "expert" anti-Communist witness, interpreted this phrase for the investigators as probably "a super-secret document" for top Communist Party leaders, "something put out by a big shot."

"If we can find this Julius Fuchik that would be the key!" exclaimed special investigator Richard E. Coombs. "Expert" Nini agreed.

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America's Hottest News

HAVE YOU been following the biggest story of the year?

No. It's not any gambling or racket story. Or any torso murder.

Not even the ravings and rantings of the striped-pants warriors in Washington about "our dire peril" which no one can see.

The big story has been running in the columns of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

It is being written not by trained journalists.

It is being written by the thousands of American mothers and fathers who are sick and tired of the miserable Korean war with its endless casualty lists! It is being written in letters to newspapers, in wires to President Truman and to Congressmen and Senators.

If you have not been following this story, you have been missing the biggest truth in our nation today—the plain people DON'T WANT ANY MORE WAR, and they are saying so.

HERE ARE some examples, taken at random:

Frank Porter, radio commentator in Richmond, Virginia, asked his listeners:

"Should we pull out of Korea?" Out of 98 phone calls, 98 said "Yes."

Detroit Free Press: "Acheson has become brash and uncompromising. . . .

Austin Wood, columnist in the Wheeling News-Register says:

"Very few citizens doubt any longer that our intervention in Korea was a stupid blunder. . . . Are we to commit this same blunder in Indo-China, in Malaya, in Yugoslavia?"

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette notes with stinging irony:

"MacArthur's intelligence service seems to have been repaired to a degree unknown to History. It is now so perfect that the General could count 446,406 Reds along the fighting front, of which 277,173 were Chinese. This accounts for the delay in the all-out Communist offensive. The enemy had to stay put long enough for MacArthur to complete his count."

SO IT GOES. From coast to coast, America is waking up to the fraud of the Korean adventure, to the deep hoax of the entire "stop Communism" foreign policy which is leading the USA to ruin and catastrophe.

Only the kind of paper we are—a working class paper—could be interested in this peoples fight for peace. Alone, practically, this paper speaks for the real America of the common people.

One word: Where are the messages of peace from the shops and factories, the mines and railroads? We are sure that they are there a hundred-fold. Let us hear labor's voice, the conversations, the letters, the discussions, etc.

We want to thank our readers who have been sending in the clippings from the newspapers. We want more. Send yours.

Truman Didn't Answer Them

(Continued from Page 3)

wounded and suffering the hardships that confront them." So in many, other Southern newspapers.

THE EAST:

The Bergen Evening Record, of New Jersey, as well as many other daily journals of this industrial state, have carried many letters of which J. L. Brown's, of Fair Lawn, is most revealing.

He couches it in a dialogue between the famous Irish character Dooley, the "irresistible bartender," talking to his favorite customer Hennessy. They discuss the Korean situation.

"Now suppose, Hennessy," Dooley is saying, "the Chinese had a big army a stone's throw from our borders, would we be in the least bit worried? Niver! And suppose they were knocking down the bridges into Texas—only the Mexican ends, mind ye—would we be worried?"

Dooley shakes his head and says he will "never understand the Chinese."

"All the same," Hennessy replies, "I feel pathrotic with all this war talk."

"Go on wid you," said Dooley, "you could niver be a real patriot. Ye have no stock ticker in her house."

THE TRADE UNIONS:

Characteristic of the way millions of rank-and-file unionists feel is the editorial in the UE National Farm Equipment Bulletin, which called upon workers to wage a relentless fight "for peace now."

"Just a few weeks ago," the union paper said, "the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) held their annual convention in New York—and the things which drew the greatest applause were the reports on profits and the demands for more war. That's the tip-off on who does want war."

The Farm Equipment Bulletin said workers reject the kind of future Big Business sees in the State of Emergency Proclamations—"the only kind of a future possible when leaders think in terms of war instead of terms of peace." It said that if workers don't want to be overtaxed and profiteered into poverty, "if we don't want to see our casualty lists grow longer and longer, if we don't want to see the gains of generations wiped out, and our resources squandered on bloodshed—the thing we have to do is to fight for peace now."

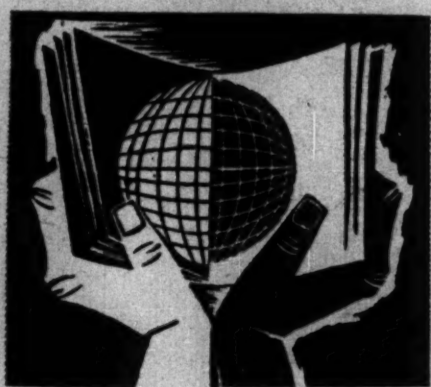
It doesn't make sense, the editorial declared, to let the politicians put our country in the business of "police action" all over Asia and Europe, "taking away all our gains and all our liberties, and do nothing about it."

"It doesn't make sense for Americans to let the same team that put over the Taft-Hartley and McCarran laws for profit get away with setting up their kind of foreign policy also for profit, no matter how many hundreds of thousands of dead Joes it takes—and do nothing about it."

"Peace will save our country," it concludes. "Tell Truman that."

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500 IN TREK TO ALBANY HIT MOVE TO BAN IWO

More than 500 members of the International Workers Order journeyed to Albany last Monday to protest the attempt of the New York State government to wreck the progressive fraternal organization. Representing 162,000 low-cost policyholders, the delegation was snubbed by Gov. Dewey, whose Superintendent of Insurance Alfred E. Bohlinger is sponsoring the legal action to dissolve the IWO.

The mass lobby was composed of insurance members from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Fraudulent charges against the Order are that it advocates "force and violence."

After protesting Dewey's refusal to see them, the delegates met with Miss Constance Eberhart, his counsel, who offered no guarantee of constitutional safeguards against the unprecedented attempt to seize IWO property and dissolve its 20-year-old insurance program.

A statement adopted by the delegates read:

"We, the members, through free elections, determine the activities and policies of the organization. We are the proprietors of the order."

"The amount of insurance each of us carries in the IWO is not great, since most of us work in hard, low-paid jobs in shops, factories, mines and mills. It is, however, our insurance against times of sickness and time of death. The loss of our insurance protection would be a blow to our loved ones and to ourselves."

IN ANOTHER statement, the policyholders charged Bohlinger was "usurping a power which the

people and the Legislature of the state never gave him."

The IWO has 162,000 members in 19 states and the District of Columbia. The organization holds \$110,000,000 insurance which is backed by \$7,000,000 in assets. It has been examined seven times by the State Insurance Department since 1930 and has been found to be "outstandingly financially stable."

The statement held that precedent for Bohlinger's actions could be found "only in Hitler Germany in the years 1933 to 1945 when confiscation of property for political, social, racial or religious reasons was recognized as a legitimate function of government."

Another attempt to wreck the IWO is being made in Illinois where the Insurance Department has taken action on the phony claim that the organization is a "Communist-front" insurance group.

An order was issued requiring the IWO to show cause on Jan. 25 why the Insurance Department's request to take over the funds should not be granted. The Order has 14,000 members in Illinois who have \$9,000,000 in life, accident and health insurance.

War Planners

(Continued from Page 3)

question of Germany, which Truman is rearming.

And both Truman and Taft made it evident they favor making more atomic weapons.

The speeches of Truman and Taft have revealed with startling clarity the bankruptcy and crisis of those making U. S. foreign policy. This policy is demonstrably leading to war and disaster. It is time Congress and the government heard a real alternative to these war programs—that is the voice of the American people.

Bare Illegality In Gilbert Case

(Continued from Page 4)

fact that the CRC brief challenges the legality of even the charge. The brief charges that the court martial violated a Congressional Resolution, passed on May 5, 1950, which "expressly repealed" the 75th Article of War under which Gilbert was tried. Under this resolution, implementing President Truman's Jan. 1, 1946 Executive Order on the Table of Maximum Punishment, NO SENTENCE IN PEACE-TIME UNDER ARTICLE 75 COULD EXCEED FIVE YEARS.

The CRC brief contends that the United States is not at war and that the President does not have the power to declare war.

LIEUT. GILBERT stands now as an illegally held prisoner, serving an illegally arrived-at sentence for an act of courage in an undeclared war. His continued imprisonment is a challenge to Americans—Negro and white—who are seeking to check the development of racism and war by those now in power.

CORRECTION

A typographical error appeared in last week's edition of The Worker in the message to the Communist Party's 15th Convention from the Communist Party of the Netherlands. It should have read: "The courageous and resolute struggle for the safety and the freedom of all the peoples on earth, waged by the Communist Party of the U.S. headed by Bill Foster and other leaders calls forth our admiration."

The word "against" appeared in print instead of the word "for the safety."

JOHN DEWEY: PHILOSOPHY OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

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'Mr. Deeds' Film Shown in Moscow

MOSCOW. — The second American movie to be shown in Moscow theaters within a month opened today.

It was Gary Cooper's "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Its Moscow title is, "In the Grip of the Dollar."

The earlier picture shown was "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington."

The movies were shown in the original English dialogue with Russian subtitles.



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SUNDAY

Manhattan
"LIFE IN BLOOM." in beautiful color, based on the life of Russian scientist Ivan Michurin, and conveys the revolutionary ideas of Lysenko's principles on heredity, with music by Dmitri Shostakovich, will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 13-14. Extra—"The Hollywood Ten," story of John Howard Lawson and the other progressive screen writers. Two showings each night, Sat., 8:30 and 10:30; Sun., 8 and 10. Dancing all evening in our new Social Hall. Donation 50c (plus tax).
THE ROOSEVELT STORY—today's events have given new meaning to this wonderful film of our nation's greatest age—commentary by Canada Lee. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way), 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c. Social dancing. Don't miss it!
A MUSICAL EVENING and concert given by the Tchaikovsky Club is taking place, Jan. 13th, 8:30, at Malin Studios, 225 West 46th St. We always have a good time at the Tchaikovsky affairs, so please come and bring your friends.
"LIFE IN BLOOM." in beautiful color, based on the life of Russian scientist Ivan Michurin, and conveys the revolutionary ideas of Lysenko's principles on heredity, with music by Dmitri Shostakovich, will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 13-14. Extra—"The Hollywood Ten," story of John Howard Lawson and the other progressive screen writers. Two showings each night, Sat., 8:30 and 10:30; Sun., 8 and 10. Dancing all evening in our new Social Hall. Donation 50c (plus tax).
LUCKY 13 DANCE given by the Fur Club LYL. Refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Saturday, Jan. 13 at 257 Second Ave. Contribution 75c.
FIGHT BACK and Save the Martinsville Seven, Mass Rally (hear Mrs. Grayson), at 128 Street and Lenox Avenue, 6 to 7:30 p.m. After Rally enjoy yourself at Social at Harlem Civil Rights Congress, 53 West 125th Street—Dancing—refreshments—entertainment includes Peace Caravan. Donation 50c.
SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB, presents the startling film that shatters racial myths, "Without Prejudice," produced in USSR, English titles. 111 W. 88th St. 3 showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Adm. to members \$1.00. Social all evening.

Bronx
SEE the timely, high-powered Soviet picture "China Express," plus the delightful "Leningrad Music Hall," Sunday evening, Jan. 14th, 8:30 p.m. Auspices Bronx Film Circle and ALP 8th A.D., 683 Allerton Ave. Donation 75c (including tax).
Brooklyn
DR. HERBERT APTEHEK lectures "Renascence of Germany," at 402 Keap St., B'klyn, above Republic Theatre. Sun., Jan. 14, 8 p.m. Subs. 50c.

RATES:
35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
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DEADLINES:
Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p.m.

Mass Lobby Tuesday To Spark Rent Lid Fight

The New York Tenants Council mass lobby in Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 16, is expected to mark the opening of one of the biggest rent control offensives ever seen in New York. The Tenants Lobby will mass in the capital one day after State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick submits his rent control plan which all reports indicate will be at least a 15 percent rent increase.

New rent regulations, mandatory under the state law passed last year, become effective March 1 unless counter-action by the people blocks the increases.

No vote of approval is required for these increases by the Legislature. The Tenants Lobby, therefore, marks a high-water mark in the struggle to force legislators to press for rent control and anti-eviction measures as amendments to the present State law or through new legislation.

William P. Bianchi, new Republican-American Labor Party State

McGoldrick rent control plan.

- Extend rent control to all housing, including housing constructed or converted after Feb. 1, 1947.
- Expand State Rent Commission from its present 1 member to 3 members to include tenant and trade union spokesmen.
- Tighten bars against evictions.
- Deny State Rent Commission

facilities to any landlord who discriminates against tenants or applicants for reasons of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

- Eliminate "comparability" or "gross inequities" as grounds for rent increases, ban retroactive rent collections, grant tenants the right to examine tenant books, to cross-examination, and written notice of any hearing on landlord application.

Labor Unity Body Offers Aid to Shoe Strikers

Offers of support to 5,000 shoe workers, entering their third week of a stoppage for cost-of-living increases, were made this week by representatives of 100,000 New York City unionists. The offer came from the United Labor Action Committee which organized strike assistance for mine workers, Chrysler auto workers, and furriers in Gloversville, N. Y., several months ago.

The helping hand was advanced as shoe workers settled down to what their officials said may be a long stoppage. The 5,000 workers left their shops two weeks ago after the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade adamantly refused even to consider demands for a 15-cent an hour cost of living increase and the boosting of the basic minimum wage to \$1.

AS THE STRIKE ended its first week, the manufacturers pressed Walter Brower, the industry's

Young Peoples Assembly Urges Unity for Peace

CHICAGO—A broad new gathering of young people for peace was the objective adopted here today at the close of a three day Young People's Assembly. Out of the exploratory discussions of some 250 youth leaders came many proposals on how young people can take the lead in developing peaceful alternatives to the threat of World War III.

Encompassing great breadth in terms of diverse points of view, and the representation of thousands of organized young people, the Assembly included church, student, trade union, and pacifist youth. There was a large representation of Negro delegates.

In various workshops and symposia, the greatest areas of agreement were found on the need for negotiations for peace, the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, self-determination of peoples, and the development of a broad peace movement crossing national boundaries.

Rev. Massie Kennard, youthful assistant pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church, keyed the opening session Saturday by pointing out that "young people all over the world are, like us, hoping, praying, working for peace. . . . We must affirm that systems so different as the United States and the Soviet Union can exist side by side in peace."

The sessions were marked by spirited debate, with an underlying theme of the urgency of peace and the need for unity regardless of differences.

ONE OF THE Assembly workshop reports declared: "We have met here in the spirit of full democracy, appreciation of our differences, and a mutual desire for peace. We want to extend that atmosphere into our nation as a whole, and into the whole family of peoples."

One of the workshops proposed a UN-sponsored young peoples assembly for the exchange of ideas on peace and welfare by youth of all nations.

Rev. L. Paul Jacquith, of Garrett Biblical Institute, declared: "We say 'In God we trust,' but our acts say 'In bullets we trust.'"

Wilbert Tatum, a 17-year-old Negro high school student from North Carolina, expressed the deep concern of the Negro youth for peace, revealing that two of his four brothers were killed in Korea.

One symposium on "Why We Are Where We Are," presided over by Rev. Donald Matthews, called forth a variety of opinions from the delegates on the reasons for the war danger. The policies of the Truman administration were sharply condemned. Some delegates expressed a distrust of the Soviet Union. But on the part of each and every delegate there was the determination throughout the proceedings to rise above all differences and unite for peace.

Leon Woshev, National Chairman of the Labor Youth League,

in a brief speech from the floor, pointed out that every major war move in the world since 1917 has used the Soviet Union as its alibi. He cited the series of steps towards world disarmament, settlement of disputes, and broad negotiations for peace which have been initiated by the Soviet Union since World War II.

Representative to the Assembly planned to go to the United Nations to urge negotiations toward peace and to U. S. officials in Washington to oppose militarization and universal military service.

convening of similar assemblies in the various states, towns and communities.

Officers elected were Massie Kennard, assistant pastor of Metropolitan Community Church of Chicago, chairman; Rev. Donald Matthews, North Presbyterian Church, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Doris Koppelman, New York City, and Wilbert Tatum, Durham, N. C., vice-presidents, and Gunther Wertheimer, Baltimore, of the Maryland Youth Committee for Peace, treasurer.

THE NEED for a vigorous fight against discrimination and armed forces jimcrow as a basic part of the struggle for peace was constantly voiced.

The Assembly drew together the varied reports of its "workshops" and "buzz groups" (informal discussion groups of 12 to 15) under the headings of peaceful alternatives, and implementation.

These reports, it was pointed out, can be sifted and utilized by youth groups and local bodies as they see fit.

The Assembly elected a continuations committee and urged the

A secretary will be selected from among the Chicago delegation, with the offices of the continuations committee to be located here.

Guest speaker Willard Uphams, director of the National Labor Relations Foundation, referring to the greetings received from the youth of China, Canada, the Soviet Union, and Britain, appealed to the delegates to "respond to the wonderful message you have received from the youth of the world." Another guest speaker was Prof. Havighurst of the University of Chicago, chairman of the executive board of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

NCAA Jimcrow, Bowling Win in Indiana

WE PRESENT TODAY two letters, dealing with two different aspects of the never ending fight against discrimination in sports. The first was sent by J. B. McLendon, Chairman of the National Basketball Committee of Colored Colleges, to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). It asks for the long overdue admittance of the Negro teams into the NCAA basketball tourney.

This comes on the heels of the castigation of the NCAA by Wilberforce State College of Ohio for holding the annual convention in Dallas, Texas, where Negro delegates could not take part without being subject to jimcrow. Wilberforce also pointed out to the NCAA that a tourney supposedly for Ohio State colleges, held at Bowling Green, had pointedly ignored inviting Wilberforce, and asked what it intended to do about that.

Mr. McLendon's letter to the NCAA:
Mr. Hugh C. Willett, President National Collegiate Athletic Assn., University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
Dear Mr. Willett:

The colored colleges of the United States are herewith requesting that at least one of their basketball teams be given a place in the NCAA Basketball Tournament. With 16 teams chosen from 16 conferences of the United States, we feel strongly that at least one of the berths in the tournament should be given to one team representing all the colored college conferences.

The minutes of the Executive Committee of the National Basketball Coaches Association of America will show that that association favors action which will integrate our teams into the playoffs. (Convention Issue 1948, P. 21, Article 5.)

On the basis of our membership in the NCAA, on the basis of fair play and sportsmanship, we are requesting your cooperation in this matter. When saying "we" I refer to the representatives of the four major colored conferences of the United States; the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Midwest Athletic Association, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and the South West Athletic Association. (You will find the membership and representatives of each association on attached sheets.)

Our committee will chose by play-offs, season's records by tournament or by committee selection (or by any method you suggest) the team to take part in the NCAA Tournament.

We are optimistic in regard to our request. We feel it is reasonable, we know it is minimum, we are certain of its practicability. We await a reply which we hope and trust will be favorable—a reply which will surely advance basketball in the NCAA and in our nation.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. McLENDON, Chairman

The National Basketball Committee of Colored Colleges.

ANOTHER LETTER, this one from George Sandy, Communist Party secretary for Indiana, deals with bowling in Indianapolis and tells a story which many of us missed in the aftermath of the campaign to end jimcrow in the ABC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

In the first bowling tournament in the city of Indianapolis in which Negroes were allowed to participate the honors were carried off by Mr. William Brown, assistant manager of the Fun Bowl in Indianapolis.

Not only did Brown win the final match game but in the city wide qualifying round with 723 men competing he was the medalist with 1,311 for the six games for an average of 218½.

As in all sporting events where sportsmen get together the competitors welcomed the proposition that every one could compete for the championship. Mr. Brown says that the event went off smoothly and that if there were some who did not wish to see him compete they were quiet about it.

This proves that the high moguls in the ABC, who fought so long and bitterly to maintain jimcrow in bowling were absolutely wrong, when they maintained that the white workers were for discrimination.

It will be recalled that in early 1949 many organizations protested against the national ABC tournament being held in Indianapolis on state of Indiana property and as a result the tournament was moved to Columbus, Ohio. The ABC was running into more and more difficulty with their un-American policy and finally were forced by public opinion and pressure to change their rules.

It was rather fitting that Mr. Brown wore a Stuart Mortuary shirt as he took part in burying jimcrow on another front.

GEORGE SANDY.

Protests Stall Dewey's Dictatorship Bill

Gov. Dewey's dictatorship "Civilian Defense Act," stalled by sweeping protests from all over the state and mounting criticism in the Legislature, is being "revised," the Worker learned. The modification, however, will not eliminate the far-reaching powers to conscript and draft resources and manpower.

Major revisions, it is believed, will center on those war-powers dealing with seizure of banks, insurance companies, newspapers and industrial plants, and transference of large funds from "atomic" areas to "safe" territory. Though Dewey, at the behest of his Wall Street-Chase National Bank bosses, never had the slightest intention of "seizing" monopoly assets, high-ranking Republicans have expressed the opinion that such a

precedent is "going too far."

The "seizure" clause is aimed mainly at plants with strong trade unions and in industries where wage struggles are highest, at newspapers which are opposed to the bipartisan war drive of the imperialists, and at all peace groups and their properties.

THE DELUGE of mail reflecting widespread alarm at Dewey's dictatorship bill and showing the strong peace sentiments in the state, is known to have surprised the governor. Arrogantly defying the will of the people, he never believed that his war legislation, disguised thinly as an "emergency" measure against "imminent atomic attack," would result in such powerful protest.

The governor's chagrin was in-

War Looms Over Trail of Pittsburgh 3

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH.—The mother of a young air force member burst into tears while she was being questioned for jury service in the trial of Steve Nelson, and two of his colleagues last week.

"I can't help crying," she told the court. "My son was taken into the air force yesterday. He's my only son."

The prospective juror, Mrs. Gladys McCreasy, the wife of a freight handler on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was excused from jury duty. But her outburst dramatized the grief that the war is bringing to many homes in this iron, steel and coal mining area and in other parts of the nation.

Some Allegheny County officials admit that the prosecution of Steve Nelson and Andy Onda, another Communist leader, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent, sprang out of their opposition to the war that is bringing grief to Mrs. McCreasy and other mothers.

Nelson and Onda and Dolsen are officially charged with violating the long unused "sedition" law of Pennsylvania.

BUT COURT of Common Pleas Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who inspired the prosecution conceded that the Communists' opposition to the Korean war was a leading motive for their arrest.

Musmanno admitted this in a public statement after he led a police raid on Communist headquarters last summer.

The peace sentiment of the workers in this heavy industrial city has increased since Musmanno made this damning admission four months ago.

And the trial court prosecutors today are trying to prevent the people from seeing Nelson and his friends as advocates of peace.

Judge Henry X. O'Brien, who is presiding over the trial, has thrown his weight in the same direction. O'Brien would not permit defense lawyers to question prospective jurors about their attitude towards war and peace. Nor would he allow questions about the jurors' attitude towards trade unions or progressive political movements.

THE GAME is to smear Nelson and his two friends with bugaboo accusations as "foreign agents" and "Moscow conspira-

creased with a stunning attack on the Senate floor last week from Fred C. Moritt, Brooklyn Democrat, who "jumped the gun" on formal debate and ripped into the "infamous un-American espousal" immediately after Dewey's special war message had been read to the Senate.

Sen. Moritt's fiery challenge so unnerved bipartisan leaders that a scheduled reply the following day from Assemblyman Frank J. Becker, Nassau Republican, and co-sponsor of the bill, was delayed. Actual debate on the Civilian Defense Act is not expected until the "30-day study" period is over, some time early in February.

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tors," and advocates of "force and violence."

These charges are largely based on the lurid lies of the FBI stool-pigeon Mat Cvetic, who uncovered himself last February as he was about to be exposed by the Communist Party.

Cvetic is part of the furniture of the Pittsburgh frame-up trial. He stands on the sidelines in the court with his plainclothes' bodyguard, while he waits his turn in the witness. Cvetic, who cause the firing of 70 workers, knows that he is hated.

The coal and steel and aluminum barons, who runs Pittsburgh, have long waited for a chance to get Nelson and his two friends.

All have long records of struggle in this area.

NELSON came here a generation ago as a young carpenter. He was a familiar figure on many picket lines in the struggles. He kept the hopes of the workers alive in the open shop years after the first world war.

And the big employers also remember Nelson's struggle against fascism in Spain as a leader of the Abraham Lincoln brigade.

The powerful Mellon interests

STEVE NELSON

particularly hate such anti-fascists, for the Mellons have a big industrial stake in Franco Spain. Their Westinghouse Electric Company has big concessions from Franco.

Onda is also hated for his active educational work among steel workers.

The frame-up gang is determined also to choke off Dolsen's effective reporting of Pittsburgh workers' struggle in The Worker and the Daily Worker.

The trial is expected to last several weeks.

Civil liberties and a free press are at stake in this fight against the plot to outlaw the Communist Party and the working class press.

WORLD YOUTH GROUP JOINS FIGHT FOR MARTINSVILLE 7

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, representing 70,000,000 young men and women in 80 countries of the world, "will leave no stone unturned" in the fight to save the Martinsville Seven, the organization has written the Civil Rights Congress, in a letter received yesterday for the WFDY headquarters in France.

"We have just learned," says the letter, "that the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal of the Martinsville Seven. The youth of the world will be quick to see this refusal as another vote of approval by Truman's Administration for the racist policies which constitute part of his gov-

ernment's official policy." With denial of their appeal for review, executions for the seven innocent Negro victims of a white supremacy frameup are automatically set for Feb. 2 and Feb. 5. Only a stay of execution by Gov. Battle of Virginia or a writ of habeas corpus by a federal court can delay their death.

The CRC has called on trade unions and all organizations of Negro and white Americans to write, phone or telegraph Gov. Battle in Richmond, Va., urging he grant a stay of execution for the Martinsville Seven and extend executive clemency.

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

JANUARY 14, 1951

SECTION 2

The Paper That Stood Firm

By JOSEPH NORTH

IT BEGAN 27 years ago in Chicago. It hasn't missed an issue since. Some have called it a miracle of journalism. It is that and it is more. Consider: there are 1,785 daily newspapers in the 48 states. And there is one Daily Worker, and the weekend paper, The Worker.

All the others have the billions of the corporations behind them. They are cash investments. Frank Munsey, the crusty old publisher who bought and sold newspapers like a huckster sells onions, called them "eight percent investments." None of this fancy talk about a "free press" for him. He stripped the truth about the daily press down to its essentials.

But the Americans who founded this newspaper never regarded it as an investment to reap cash dividends. The Communist men and women—Negro and white—who founded it saw it as a human effort to reap dividends by creating a better life for mankind: by achieving the lasting peace for which our people yearn; the secure job; the homeful of happy children; a nation where all men are equal whatever the color of their skin, their religion, their origin.

Their Press Can't Tell the Truth

This is the investment of the Daily Worker. It is not supported by General Electric which shells out billions in advertising. This newspaper lives because hundreds of thousands of workingmen and women have carried it through stormy and fair weather, sent it their nickels and dimes, supported it, treasured it, maintained it, for it is their voice. It is the image of their hearts and minds.

Americans read a great deal about the Daily Worker these days. National magazines like *Colliers* run scurrilous articles about it. The *Luce* publications, *Time*, *Fortune*, attack it. Sinister forces behind the scenes try to bar it from the newsstands. They want to strangle it. But they cannot. No more than they can choke the voice of America's working class.

For the billionaires' press cannot and it dare not tell the truth about labor. Their stake is in keeping labor chained to the profit system of capitalism. They claim they are free, but it is the freedom of the wolfpack to capture its prey. What appears as truth to the wolf is false to those it would devour.

Champion of The Negro People

Much is said about freedom of the press. Any thoughtful worker knows what that means. What newspaper told the truth about the men and women who organized the millions of unorganized in America's basic industries? The rank-and-file in steel, in auto, in maritime, in coal, in the electrical industries will recall how they were spattered with the mud of lies in the capitalist newspapers.

But they will remember how the Daily Worker and The Worker stood by them; helped them; told the truth about them; crusaded for them and with them.

So it was throughout all the great labor struggles since the paper was founded.

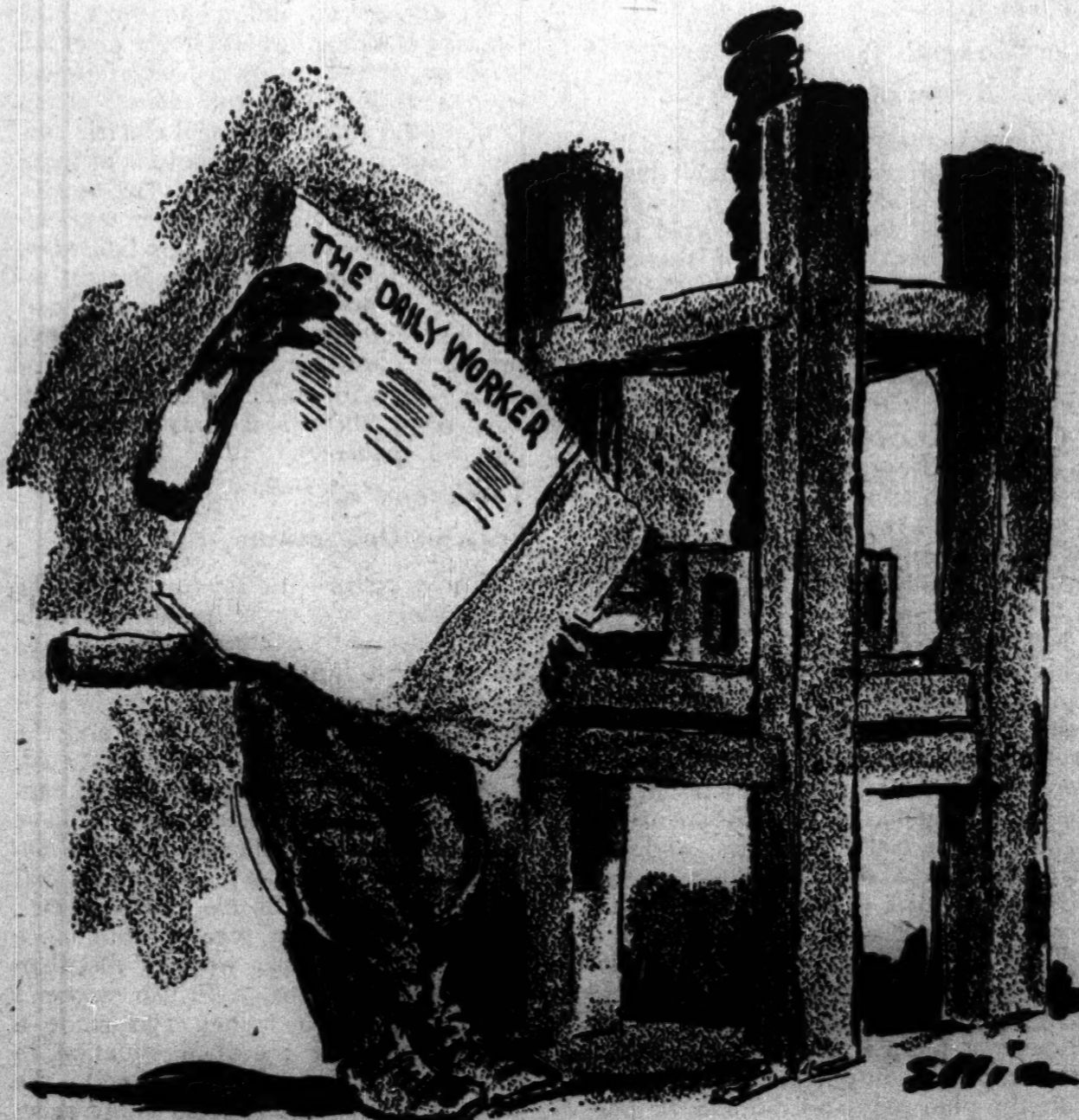
The Negro people know how they are libeled in the daily capitalist press. They know how the newspapers which belong to the big businessmen of the country have whipped up jimcrow, incited lynch mobs against them, sneered at their struggles for equality.

But the Negro people know that the Daily Worker is an organ of Negro national liberation.

They know it because they remember



Twenty-seven years ago, on Jan. 13, the Daily Worker made its first appearance. Though no banker invested millions in the paper, it has never missed an issue, while dozens of papers, with great financial backing, went out of existence. It has been called a miracle of journalism, but it is more than that. . . .



Staff cartoonist Fred Ellis marked the birth of the Daily Worker with this drawing in the paper on Jan. 15, 1924. At the top of this page is his drawing on the role of the paper today.

who championed the Scottsboro boys, rescued them from the electric chair. They remember the writings and crusadings in this newspaper during those trials, when the Daily Worker sent staff members through the lynch-crazed gangs and reported the truth.

Wherever the nightriders spread their terror—be it against Rosa Lee Ingram, mother of twelve, or William McGee, in Mississippi, or the Martinsville Seven, or Columbia, S. C. — there the Daily Worker takes its stand with the Negro people.

This newspaper, because it is based upon the great social principles of Communism, knows that the Negro people are forced into the new slavery because they live under capitalism; because in the Southern Black Belt where they constitute a majority, they are denied their right to nationhood.

And this newspaper—and this alone—fights every day for the great liberating alliance of Labor and the Negro people—neither of which can be freed unless they combine their strength.

Today, the nation needs the Daily Worker and The Worker more than any time in our history. Who was it that first branded the Administration's armed intervention in Korea "the most unpopular war in history"? This paper. Who first crusaded for the recall of our boys from Asia? This newspaper. For this it has been maligned and smeared in every part of the land.

The epithets of "foreign agent," "traitor" that were thrown at Thomas Jefferson and Tom Paine were heard against this newspaper.

The Worker Was Right

But who was right? In the past month scores of millions are saying what the Daily Worker said six months ago. A majority are saying it.

And today, none but this newspaper warns our nation's people against the plot to thrust America over the brink into World War III.

To do this the other 1,785 daily newspaper engage in an orgy of racism. Daily you find such things in their
(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Truth and Fantasy on Soviet Income

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW

WHETHER Will Lissner, New York Times expert in Soviet-baiting, actually believes the tripe he gets into print is unimportant. What is important is that Lissner is playing that old broken record about how weak and backward the Russians are.

Using a most unauthoritative release of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, Lissner says (N. Y. Times Dec. 4, 1950): "The Soviet Union has the lowest per capita national income of all industrialized and semi-industrialized nations of the world. . . ." Lissner also wants his readers to believe that:

"Soviet Russia has made no progress in producing goods and services for its people or in building up the national economy since the last prewar years." And further:

"... it can be concluded that the Soviet state has about the same goods, services, plant, etc., available to it now as it had in 1938."

To start with the statistical absurdity of calculating per capita wealth by dividing national income by total population, here's what Lissner "forgets." Capitalist and socialist systems are quite different. National income in the capitalist countries includes the profits of bankers, landlords and other beneficiaries of values produced by working people. Here's the way N. A. Bulganin put it in his address on the 33rd anniversary of the Soviet Union:

"In the capitalist countries, the lion's share of the national income, created by the working people, is pocketed by the exploiting classes. Under the Soviet Socialist system of economy, the national income goes to the working people and is distributed not in the interests of enriching the exploiting classes, but in the interests of systematically improving the material position of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, and extending socialist production. Therefore, the growth of the national income in the Soviet land is the most generalized and striking indication of the improvement in the material well-being of the working masses."

Plan Fulfilled A Year Ahead

"The Five-Year Plan stipulated for 1950 a national income 38 percent above prewar. Already in 1949, the national income of the Soviet Union nearly reached that level, and in 1950, the national income will exceed the prewar level in commensurate prices by over 60 percent, that is, by far more than envisaged in the Five-Year Plan."

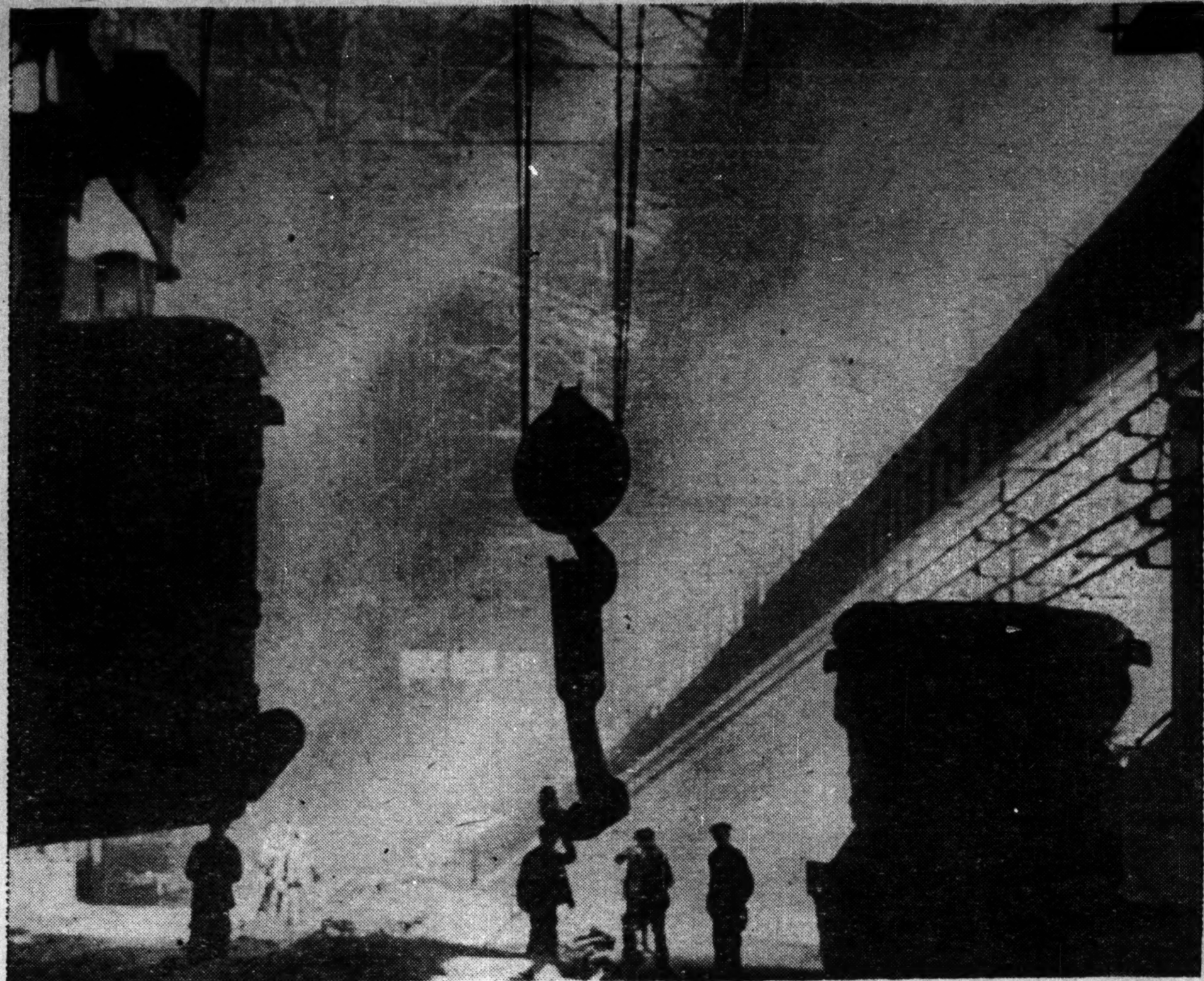
What Lissner does when he gives per capita income in the U. S. is put the \$2,000 a day income of a General Motors executive on par with the \$2,000 a year income of an unskilled or white collar worker. And what Lissner fails to tell is that there are no parasites in the Soviet Union who receive billions of dollars of the national income because they own certificates of paper which give them profits produced by people who really work for a living.

Lissner explains that what he's trying to get at is how much wealth the Soviet Union produces, what its economic-military potential is. So the most important conclusion he draws is that the Soviet Union has made no progress since 1938-1940. Lissner says his story is based on Soviet figures—so let's see what these figures show.

The report on the fulfillment of the economic plan for the last quarter of 1949 revealed that production was already at a rate of 53 percent higher than the highest prewar figure. In his Nov. 7 speech Bulganin reported that production in the first 10 months of 1950 was 70 percent above the prewar level thus far surpassing the plan which called for a 48 percent increase.

Lissner says "Soviet Russia has made no progress in producing goods and services . . . or in building up the national economy since the last prewar years."

What are the facts? Coal production was to have gone up 51 percent in 1950 over 1940 to reach a goal of 250,000,000 tons. Lissner, who always complains that he gets only percentage



The open-hearth steel plant at the Stalin metallurgical shop at Magnitogorsk.

Will Lissner's fables in the New York Times on the economy of the USSR top a whole series of such distortions in the Big Business press. Our Moscow correspondent brings Lissner up to date on some facts he "forgot" to mention.

figures and not absolute figures from the USSR, could have done an honest statistical job if he had any such proclivities. He could have taken this goal of a quarter billions tons and then the figure given by Bulganin which showed coal output this year is 57 percent over prewar. The prewar figure was 166,000,000 metric tons (for 1940). Production this year is therefore at least 260,620,000 tons.

War Ravaged Plants Restored

The coal mines of the Donbass in the Ukraine which were completely devastated by the Nazis have been restored completely and turn out more coal than before the war. On top of that the eastern coal regions which boosted their production to supply the Soviet armies during the war—the Kuzbass, the Karaganda Basin, etc.—now mine twice as much as they did before the war.

Oil production had been slated for an increase from the 31,000,000 tons of 1940 to 35,400,000 tons in 1950. Instead, the increase was 21 percent, not the scheduled 14 percent. Which means that oil production will surpass 37,510,000 tons.

Not only were the war-ravaged oil fields of Maikop and Groszny restored and reequipped but new major oil fields and oil refineries were opened in Bashkira. Similarly, vast new gains were made in oil production in the Kuibishev region, in the Turkmenistan, Uzbek and Kazakh republics, and the island of Sakhalin.

In New York Lissner finds no increase of Soviet goods or services. But millions of peasant homes in the Soviet Union which had no electricity in 1940 have it today. Industry could make the 70 percent jump it did in part because electric power output jumped 87 percent; the plan only called for a 70 percent rise in electric power.

Again, Lissner could have cited those

absolute figures he thinks are so elusive here. Thus, the plan called for 80 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy in 1950. Because the plan was overfulfilled the figure will be more than 88,000,000 kilowatt hours for 1950. And just in passing we might mention that Tsarist Russia in 1913 produced only two billion kilowatt hours of electric power!

We can go on and on to show how machine building has reached a level 2.2 times above prewar levels, metallurgical equipment increased five times, steam turbines 2.5 times, powerful electric motors 5 times, oil drilling equipment more than 3 times and excavators 13 times.

Similar gains were made in agriculture, with the grain harvest up 5,000,000 tons over prewar; the cotton harvest increased by 40 percent; and sugar beets will be at least 25,000 centners above prewar. Livestock gains were equally impressive, with collective farm cattle up 38 percent, sheep and goats 65 percent, pigs 55 percent.

Testimony of Foreign Delegations

I have seen with my own eyes the tremendous variety of goods available in Moscow and Leningrad stores; I have asked people how it compares with prewar times and they all agree there is much more of individual items and the number of items has vastly increased.

According to Lissner most of the capitalist countries of western Europe have a higher per capita income than the Soviet Union. But every delegation that comes here from Britain, France, etc., testifies to the far greater abundance of food in the Russian workers' diet than in their own. Thus, a British women's delegation here not long ago made a careful study of the food situation in Moscow, Stalingrad, Kiev and the Crimea. They told a press conference: "Careful notes have been taken on every possible occasion of the actual

food consumed for that particular day by the person or at the institution interviewed. We have detailed lists of foods taken in workers' homes, a children's hospital, in kindergartens, a sanitarium, creches and a factory canteen. The food available in out of door markets, in the country areas, in shops in towns and most importantly—the actual contents of the housewives shopping bag—were regularly observed. The conclusion we reach is that in protein and protective foods (fruit, vegetable and dairy products) the average worker is infinitely better fed than his counterpart in Britain and there is more variety in the food available in the Soviet Union for the people as a whole."

Social Services Available

Visitors here are impressed not only by the food, clothing, and other services available to the workers and farmers on the basis of their money income. But they see how workers living in Moscow or Leningrad, etc. can take vacations in the Caucasus or Crimea for a nominal sum of their own money, while the profits of the enterprises are used to pay most of the costs of the vacation. They are amazed at the nurseries and kindergartens which cost the worker practically nothing but which provide the children with all their food, clothing and expert medical care. Needless to say those are not included in Lissner's reckoning of per capita income.

All this would be just a matter of refuting a dishonest report if not for a far bigger issue at stake. Lissner is doing what the Hitlerite masters of that disillusioned Nazi lieutenant did once before. They are predicating policy, especially anti-Soviet war policy on a fatal miscalculation. As a matter of fact, Bulganin in his Nov. 7 report threw much light on postwar trends when he said:

"The material damage caused by the war to our country was so enormous that our enemies based their selfish plans on this."

The record shows that the socialist (Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Editor John Gates' weekly column — Questions of the Day—will be resumed next week.

Green Light for the Dixiecrats



The Dixiecrats are deriving the greatest satisfaction from the increased exploitation of the South, especially of the Negro people, as contemplated in Truman's "emergency" program. The article below consists of excerpts from a report to the recent convention of the Communist Party. Mr. Jackson is Southern Regional Director of the Communist Party.

By JAMES JACKSON

sential raw materials and/or government contracts. . . .

Especially significant for us is the projected manpower need of 100,000 for the textile industry. The textile industries centered in the Carolinas (cotton, textiles, hosiery, cellulose) presently engage 40% of all employed workers in the nine south-eastern states. It's the South's number one industry. But it employs no Negro workers on production in face of the fact that over one-third of the Carolinas' population is Negroes.

It is evident that a great opportunity exists to aid in every way the unfolding of the struggles of the Negro workers for employment in these textile fortresses of aryanism. The fight against the exclusion of Negroes from the textile industry can be won in 1951 to create conditions for Negro-white working class unity in the major southern industry would be a signal contribution to the struggle for the inter-racial unity of the

working class in the South and the entire country. It would be dealing a telling blow at the fascist forces which are striving to enlarge their social base by corraling sections of the Southern white workers. Such a victorious struggle is rendered possible furthermore by the manpower demands of the armed services upon the textile towns.

There will be "normal" increases in jobs for Negro workers in industries and occupations where they are presently employed. However, the industrial oligarchy will follow the traditional pattern of employing Negroes at "new" skills only when they have scraped the manpower barrel bottom of white men, white women and white youth. Pleas of preserving war-time necessity, unity and sacrifice will be invoked to buttress long entrenched white supremacy "local customs" of the exclusion of Negroes from upgrading to the skilled, better paying jobs, and with the solid agreement of the War Production Board and its boss,



SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS: "The textile industries . . . engage 40 percent of all employed workers in the nine south-eastern states. It's the South's number one industry. But it employs no Negro workers on production. . . ."

the president of the Jimcrow General Electric empire. Furthermore, decrees designed to freeze workers in their present jobs can be expected which would operate to freeze Negroes in the hottest, (Continued on Magazine Page 6)

TRUMAN'S war mobilization program will bring great suffering to the Southern masses generally, to the Negro people especially. What are some of the changes that can be already foreseen which will take place in the South as a consequence of Truman's decrees for placing the country on a footing for waging an aggressive war against the world?

1. How will the South be affected economically? . . .

The conversion to a "total" war economy will be presaged and be accompanied by an increase in the material misery of the masses. . . .

Will the war mobilization bring new industries to the South? New job opportunities?

The first thing the war mobilization will bring to the South (economically speaking) after an inflationary rise in the cost of living will be a sharp rise in unemployment which will spread over a rather extended period of from six months to a year—while its big plants retool for war and as a result of the bankruptcy of much of its small non-convertible industry which won't be able to compete with the monopolies for es-



A SOUTHERN NEGRO FARMER TILLS THE LAND: the mode of production on Southern farms. . . . It is a question of muscle and not machinery will continue to characterize production of tanks or tractors."

As We See It

How Can Madmen Truly Define Sanity?

By Milton Howard

IN THE ATTACK which this paper launched against the whole kit and caboodle of capitalist-manufactured Freudianism, we asked one question which our critics could never answer:

"Is a classless science of the human mind possible or even conceivable?"

Every day's newspapers and scientific news give back the answer: "No."

The press, radio and the scientific journals here are piled high with proof that psychiatry and psychology as studied in our country, or the profitable quackery of psychoanalysis, are deeply rooted in strictly money-class ideas. They are based on a view of life hostile to the people. Their alleged science is nothing but a technique for "adjusting" people to the miseries of capitalism and deceiving them as to the source of their troubles, and the real path to their solution.

LET ME GIVE SOME RECENT examples of the way this vast hokum is pouring into the minds of the public.

Psychology professor Dr. Gilbert Brighthouse told a graduate seminar at Occidental College (Dec. 1, United Press) that "Joseph Stalin acts the way he does because he belongs to the same psychological type as other dictators . . . they had fathers who

disliked or ignored them . . . they try to compensate for the unpleasant treatment they received."

This "to-hell-with-daddy" theory is one of the cornerstones of the Freudian sex-war drive. It is used to explain everything in history and society. For example, the Russian people are alleged to be "guilt-ridden" because they "killed their Father, the Czar." Now, Stalin is "explained" this way. No doubt Stalin has devoted his life to the creation of Socialist democracy because he is fighting his "father image," to use the jargon of these secular priests.

HERE IS ANOTHER specimen:

President-elect Leo H. Bartmeier of the American Psychiatric Association told Science Service "the people know the situation is bad, but President Truman's Emergency Proclamation should help unite the people and make them realize how tremendous the problem is." (Science Service News Letter, Dec. 23.) Here we have the science of psychiatry as it is practiced in our country brought into direct service of the war-makers.

Dr. Gordon W. Allport, professor of psychology at Harvard University, was equally delighted with the Emergency crackdown on America's liberty and living standards: "It will have a good psychological effect on the people. . . . We know from experience that bad news increases morale." Wonderful "science" which begins to resemble the "mass-dominating" techniques figured out by Dr. Goebbels.

Another specimen:

"In his Sunday sermon, Dr. Norman Vincent Peal told his congregation that we 'must list all suspected Communists.' Then, 'the case history of each Communist would be assembled and a psychiatrist would aid in the study to determine whether the subject turned to Marxism because he was frustrated, or had a deep feeling of inadequacy, or

was consciously or unconsciously homosexual, was unloved as a child, or developed a hate reaction.'" (New York Times, Jan. 1.)

Dr. Peale works with a psychiatrist in his church. He combines the new Freudian religion with the old in a tasty drug intended to soothe his middle class parishioners. They see nightmares in their loveless, parasitic, individualist lives. Having psychoanalyzed the Communists, Dr. Peale would give them some "compensations" in the form of "creative projects"—like breaking up rocks in a prison suit?

THE COMMUNISTS' NEED for psychiatry, it appears, expresses itself most blatantly these days in their belief that an atomic war is not desirable or necessary, and that the common people of the world can prevent it if they say "No" strongly enough to the war-makers. Clearly this abnormal opposition to atomic death can only come from persons "frustrated, with a deep feeling of inadequacy, unloved as children, or with conscious or unconscious homosexuality." Only if you say that atomic death is nice are you normal, these days, in the eyes of the war-hungry madmen.

How can madmen define sanity?

All the definitions and categories of this kind of "science" have been cooked up by middle class people living in middle class environments, viewing capitalist life as "normal." Or else, they view all societies, including Socialist ones, as "repressive." These theories seize on certain phases of human life, including even certain truths (people need love, etc.), and twist them into the service of capitalism and war. They fit in neatly with reaction because they are themselves unscientific and reactionary. Nothing could be less scientific than this strictly pro-capitalist science of the mind. Only Marxism shows how to study the human mind.



HOWARD

OF THINGS TO COME

By JOHN PITTMAN

For Whom Did Sugar Ray Speak?

THREE-TENTHS of one percent of the Negro families in the United States in 1948 enjoyed an income of \$10,000 or more yearly. The proportion may have risen in the last two years to two-fifths or possibly even one-half of one percent. Mr. Phillip M. Houser, acting director of the Bureau of the Census, didn't trouble to specify how much over \$10,000 annually a number of Negro families receive—a very few such families. Probably you could count the number on the fingers of one hand who get \$100,000 annually. And those who receive between \$50,000 to \$100,000 would hardly crowd a good-sized phone booth. If there are a hundred Negro families enjoying incomes ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000, the bulk receive sums closer to the \$10,000 than to the \$50,000 mark. I go into all this simply to show how small is that section of the Negro population on whom the system of so-called "free enterprise" has conferred its blessings.

If, moreover, we compare the top incomes received by the richest individuals of this three-tenths of one percent of the Negro families with the medium incomes enjoyed by individuals of the big white supremacist bourgeoisie, we can understand how discriminatory is the capitalist system. The system undoubtedly has two sections—one marked "Whites



PITTMAN

Only" and the other "For Colored." Because if the Negro who draws an income of \$100,000 annually stands at the very top of the class pyramid among the Negro people, the corporation executive working for General Motors, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, General Electric or Standard Oil and who is only a second-grade capitalist, will draw down anything from 200 grand to 500 grand a year in salary and bonus alone.

THE SAME DISCRIMINATION, of course, occurs at the other end of the scale, with only 44.7 percent of white families, but 76.1 percent of Negro families receiving less than \$2,500 annually in 1948. Now calculating the average family to consist of four persons, and figuring today's cost of living on the basis of a 57-cent dollar, you can understand how much health care, clothing, good food, education and recreation can be bought with 50 bucks a week—BEFORE taxes.

I don't like wallowing in these dry figures any more than anybody else. But I have to do it when I read a statement like the one Sugar Ray Robinson made from the French ship *Liberte* the other day. Sugar Ray, for whose abilities in the ring I have a deep and abiding respect, took it upon himself to sound off about there being no discrimination against Negroes in the United States, and that all the Negro Communists who said Negroes didn't have all the opportunities other people enjoyed were just lying in their teeth.

That little sermon from the man whom sports scribes call "the greatest fighter of his time" was bound to make the headlines. Aha, said Mister Charlie, just what I needed to use against Paul Robeson! And so the hacks got busy and made Sugar Ray a great patriotic and super-man, a real "am-

bassador," as the New York Times put it.

Of course, in private Sugar Ray holds nothing against Paul Robeson. In fact, I'll wager the man who walked away with All-American honors in four sports was probably a hero to the welterweight king in his youth, as he was to most young Negro Americans. And in Harlem, Sugar and Paul form a kind of mutual admiration society. It's a natural, man.

I don't know Sugar Ray personally, but I've heard about him from a lot of his friends and admirers. And I understand from them that the Sugar is keenly aware of jimcrow, having met plenty of it in his struggle in the ring, not to mention when he put on his street clothes and went out into the big white fog.

So why the speech from the *Liberte*?

MAYBE THE WELTERWEIGHT king was under pressure or had other personal reasons. That's his own business and I wouldn't know. But I'd hate to think that simply because Ray Robinson has entered that three-tenths of one percent he has turned his back on the 75 percent.

Ray Robinson is a property owner and an employer of labor. These relations breed their own special type of thinking. It was the same thing that happened to Jackie Robinson and Josh White and Hazel Scott and Judge Hastie and some of the others when they got into the three-tenths of one percent class.

Class does tell. You don't hear Negroes with wrinkles in their bellies sounding off about the dear old U. S. A. being the golden land of milk and honey. And the point is that there are damn near 15,000,000 of that kind, while—as even Sugar will admit there's only one Ray Robinson.



Steel-helmeted Detroit "Commando" police armed with sub-machine guns and rifles with fixed bayonets at the Gordy home.

Nightriders, Detroit Style

By WILLIAM ALLAN
DETROIT.

SOON, a Negro Ford worker, Charles M. Gordy, Sr., will be tried for "murder" in the courts of this city. This trial will be of the greatest significance to all Americans, Negro and white, who stand for peace and democracy and oppose fascism.

On the morning of Nov. 19, 1950, Mr. Gordy protested the efforts of two Detroit police officers, Andreas M. Mellert and David R. Morgan, who came to his home at 1011 Alger St. without a warrant to arrest his son, Charles M. Grady, Jr.

The father told one of the officers that he needed a warrant. The officer pushed past him, dropped his hand on his gun and entered a bedroom where Mr. Gordy's son was in bed.

'Commandos' Arrive

The officers wouldn't allow the younger man to put on a coat but shoved him to the front door, kicking him on the leg. The other officer by that time had come in and started to push the elder Mr. Gordy back, drawing his gun at the same time.

Both officers got the younger Gordy out on the street, twisted his arms behind him and handcuffed him. Mean-

A man's home is his castle, but when Charles M. Gordy, Sr., a Negro Ford worker, sought to protect his home from lawless entry by trigger-happy cops, Detroit's police used the case as the pretext to set off a wave of terror against the Negro people. The Negro people, however, and thousands of whites are fighting back.

while, the father, outraged at this violation of his home and the manhandling of his son, rushed into a bedroom and picked up a deer rifle.

When he came to the front window and looked out, officer Morgan saw him and fired. Mr. Gordy returned the fire. Mellert was killed and Morgan wounded.

He returned the rifle to the bedroom and waited. His son ran to a nearby gas station owned by a Negro friend and asked him to contact a Negro police officer as he was afraid he might be killed by white police.

Within a few minutes 100 police, including a squad of what is known here as police "commandos" were at the house. The "commandos" wore steel helmets, carried sub-machine guns, rifles with bayonets and protective armor.

They then began a barrage of fire that left hardly a foot of the Gordy home without a bullet hole. Tear gas bombs were thrown in the windows. Inside were 17 persons, including seven children, aged from 5 to 12.

Finally the Gordy family and the Butler family who live upstairs were allowed to come out, receiving kicks from police officers as they filed by.

As he was led away Mr. Gordy said to newsmen, "I protected my home and my son."

When newsmen later talked to the Butler family they were told that bedrooms had been ransacked, bureau drawers pulled open and the contents strewn over the floor, and Mrs. Butler's trunk forced open. The \$600 she had saved was gone.

An additional military angle was given to this fascist-like assault by the presence of observers from the U. S. Army and FBI. The press said they were there "unofficially."

Some 6,000 people also watched but from behind police bayonets. And since that Sunday they have made it their business to let the entire city know just how a man's home was attacked.

Violence, Terror

The younger Mr. Gordy has long since been released. Police admit that he was nowhere near the scene of a ribbery for which they wanted to "investigate" him. They say nothing of their harassment of him weeks before the attack because he owned a new car. They had stopped him repeatedly, insultingly asking, "How can you afford such a car?" The insult is clear: a Negro has no "right" to own a new car so far as Detroit police are concerned.

A wave of violence and terrorism has since been launched by police against the Negro people.

Stafford Gordy, 22, nephew of the elder Mr. Gordy, is now held in the same jail as his uncle. Stafford Gordy is charged with "murder." Police evidence is that they traced him by foot-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

This Little Piggie Went to Market

By WALTER LOWENFELS

THIS is a true story about a little piggie who went to market. And what happened to him when I brought him home.

You remember the old rhyme:
"This little piggie went to market
This little piggie stayed home
This little piggie had roast beef
And this little piggie had none."

Tuck that away in your memory, and let's get going. The scene: A butcher shop. It is one of those wholesale-retail places at the edge of the market. I travel a couple of miles to get there in order to do my bit to stop inflation.

"What do you want, Mister?"
I look at the lambs and steers hanging from hooks. This is no place to buy a half-pound of hamburger. No small stuff here. Yet, I have instructions to bring home some red meat.

"What's good and cheap?"
"What you need, Mister, is a side of beef"

"How much?"
"All depends on how much she weighs."

"Well, about how much?"
"Oh, about twenty, twenty-five dollars. Fine, fresh steer. Melt in your mouth."

"Well, what else you got that's good, and cheap?"

"What you need, Mister, is half of lamb. Want me to weigh that one over there for you?" The butcher points to a gleaming carcass on a hook.

"How much?"
"All depends on how much she weighs. About \$17-18."

"Uh, uh. What else you got that's good and cheap?"

"What you need, Mister, is a nice pig. How about that one over there?" He points to a glowing, fat porker.

"That's too big for me."

"I could cut in half for you?"

"How much would that be?"

He slings the whole little beast on the scale.

"A half, with the head, will cost you just \$7.70. That's cheap, Mister. You can make three or four meals out of it."

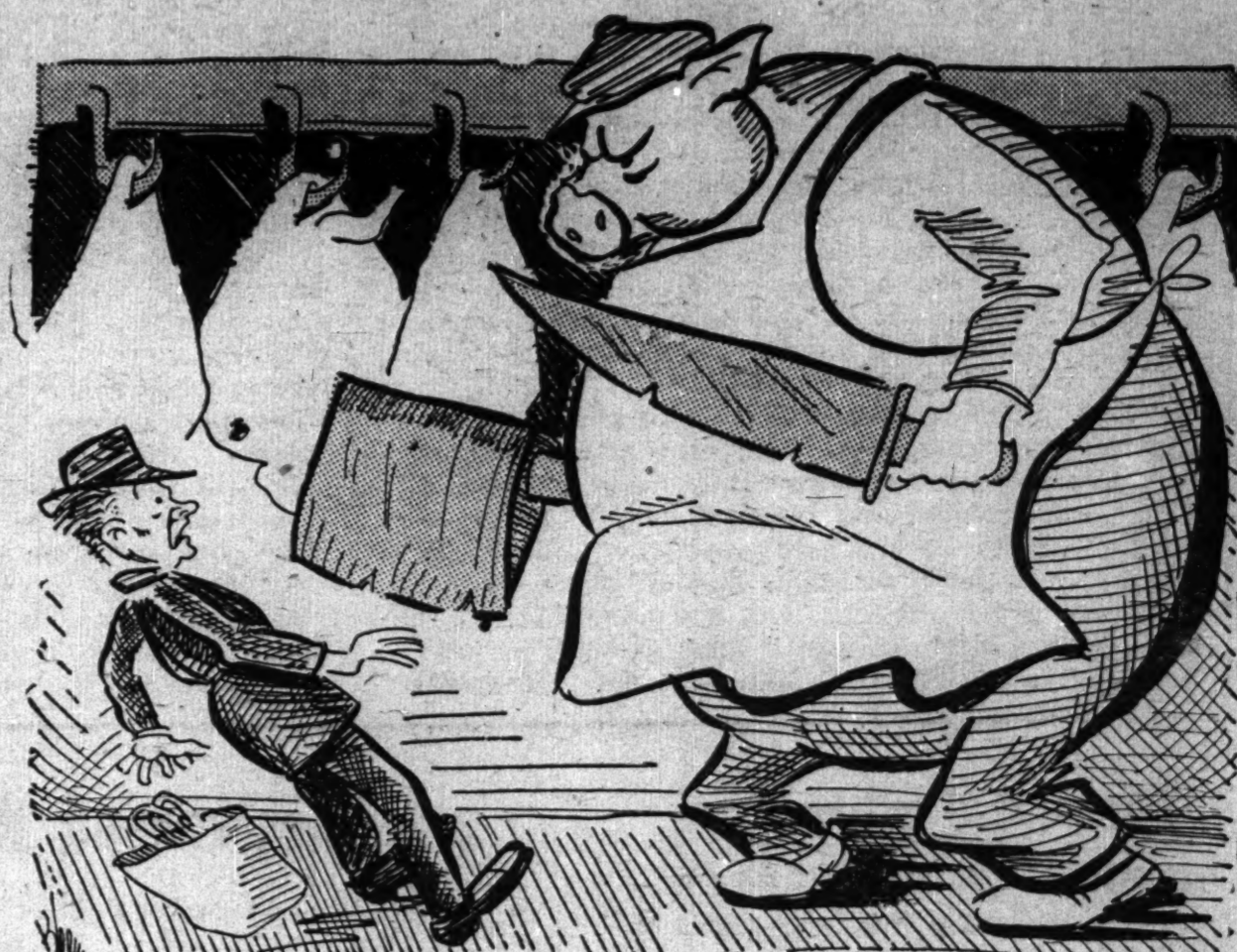
I succumb. It isn't red meat, but it's cheap. I stagger home with my half pig, all cut into roasts and chops including tail, total weight, 17 pounds.

"Daddy! What is it! A turkey?"
"No, it's wonderful surprise. Come and look." I reach into the wrapped parts, and produce the head.

"Uggh! Take it away! Girls!" Our youngest calls her sisters. Father's brought home an awful pig!

They rush in, take one look at the head, and shudder.

"Daddy, you know we can't eat that



fat. Why did you buy it! It's nothing but grease."

"But honey, the fat will melt, and you'll have nice lean meat."

"Yes, daddy, but a whole half pig. We'll have nothing but pig for weeks. Why didn't you get a cow?"

"That would have cost \$23."

"How much was this?"

"\$7.70, with the head."

"But you'll have to throw the head out I won't touch it. And the rest is nothing but lard."

"Well—I'll put the head out in the pantry. And we'll render the lard. And we'll roast the rest. And we'll have meat all week."

"Daddy! Don't forget the tail!"

Two hours later. The house is full of smoke. Everybody is coughing and choking.

"Daddy, That smell makes me sick."

"What is it?"

"It's that lard you're rendering. I can't stand it."

"Okay. I'll put it out in the pantry."

So a few more precious pounds join the head and tail. The rest of the carcass goes into the oven.

That night we start to tackle the feast. By the time the bones and fat get piled on each plate, the pig is mostly gone.

The meal is one long groan. "Why did you do it, daddy—it's nothing but fat and bones. And you know we can't eat fat."

"It's supposed to be a great delicacy. Roast, young suckling pig."

"But there's nothing on it to eat. Daddy—don't ever do it again."

At the end of the meal, there's a tiny morsel left out of the half pig.

"Why did you do it, daddy?"

"To save money, sweetheart. It's supposed to be for three or four meals."

"But there isn't enough for two meals even. How much was it?"

"Seven-seventy."

"Seven dollars and seventy cents! But you could have bought a pound and a half of hamburger for \$1.50!"

"But darling, we can't afford to spend \$1.50 for meat for one meal."

That was the end of our first, and last little pig.

It cost \$7.70 to learn afresh that you can't beat the game on your own, even when you buy it wholesale.

As "somebody" once said—there are two classes in the world—the bankers who make big money out of war and high prices, and eat roast beef, and the workers who don't, and try to save on pig.

But every child knows that:
"This little piggie had roast beef,
And this little piggie had none."

PS. Anyone who wants a pig head for free, plus one small tail, kindly send postage. Also, for roast beef and peace, you can now count on the support of one entire anti-pig family.



World of Labor

This Paper vs. CIO News Since the War in Korea

By George Morris

NOW THAT NEWSPAPERS throughout the country are flooded with letters crying "take the boys out of Korea" and denouncing the whole bloody adventure, I took it into my head to look back six months and compare The Worker and Daily Worker with other labor papers and see who was on the correct track.

Take the CIO News, for example. My first exhibit is the full front page of July 10, the first issue after Korea. It consisted entirely of reproductions of headlines from the Daily Worker and The Worker. Editor Allan L. Swim apparently thought this was a brilliant way to expose us. Here are some of the heads Swim chose to display:

"Prevent World War 3! Communists urge people halt Wall Street intervention in Asia." "Wall Street Wants Gold in Korea." "Will Korea Be Another Hiroshima? Communists Denounce Sending U.S. Ground Troops." "Pull troops out, UE district urges." "Truman sends troops to war on Asia people." "Denounce U.S. intervention as threat to world peace." "Hands off Korea, say Soviet people."

Last July Swim thought he "exposed" us by displaying those headlines. But the actual events exposed the CIO's red baiters. The Worker and



MORRIS

Daily Worker were right; the CIO news was dead wrong.

In the following issue Swim ran an editorial that opened with "Nuts." That, said CIO News, was the answer to the peace movement that was beginning to spread. To emphasize his "Nuts," Swim also ran a big cartoon picturing a Korean as the old "yellow peril" character used by Hearst and white supremacists for decades, especially to picture the Japanese in World War II—a murderous face with huge buck teeth sticking out, tommy gun in hand, shooting down women and children.

We then called attention to this united front between the CIO and white supremacists and, as a result, the "yellow peril" character did not appear again in CIO News. But the world now knows of the mass murder of Korean women and children by American planes in saturation bombings that amounted to Hiroshima several times over. Perhaps the CIO News will now give us a "good" reason for setting fire to Seoul by Americans who left it, forcing thousands of women and children to sleep on roads in sub-zero weather.

Throughout the pre-election period CIO News had been building illusions in the mind of its readers that cooperation in the imperialist war drive would bring a more "liberal" Congress and enactment of an FEPC, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and other "welfare" legislation. Swim personally went away out on the limb with that line in his weekly columns and editorials.

This paper, on the other hand, warned that a policy of cooperation to Wall Street in war cannot but bring reactionary fruit for the people domestically: that racism would rise, not decline; that repeal of T-H and delivery of the other Truman promises would be shelved for "the duration."

Any school child can now tell you which pa-

per was right. Need we cite the election results and the first taste of the new Congress to settle that question?

CIO News was building a pretty picture of a labor-employer-government "partnership" in a "but-ter and guns" war economy. Labor was to be represented on everything and get full consideration of its proposals.

THIS PAPER has, on numerous occasions, warned that the war's cost will come out of the sweat and labor and pay envelopes of the workers; that far from giving labor a "partnership" even the rightwing labor leaders will be treated with contempt. How right we were! In recent weeks the CIO and AFL leaders have been crying with bitter tears that they are out in the cold. The headline across the AFL's current weekly News Letter reads: "U. S. Denies Labor A Voice in Policy-Making."

My point in calling attention to the above is not to embarrass the CIO's journalists and propagandists. It is a reminder of what The Worker and Daily Worker mean to America, and why every conceivable effort is being tried by reactionaries to smash these papers. The Daily Worker and The Worker spark the ideas that are eventually taken up by millions.

Currently there is a drive under way to renew tens of thousands of expiring subscriptions and to extend the papers to new readers. I can think of no more effective answer than a militant progressive worker could give to those who fan war hysteria than to demonstrate their determination to remain and become readers of The Worker and Daily Worker.

If you have not yet insured yourself with a sub, Jo so NOW! Don't wait for visits or mailed notices. Mail in your subs!

Ted Tinsley Says...

Keep That Big Bill Handy

INNER SANCTUM is the trade name of a wallet. When you buy this wallet you also get, absolutely free, a copy of a little booklet called **Secrets of Successful People**. Read this, and you are practically a financial magnate.

The advice which this booklet dispenses is so good that I am going to pass some of it along to you. The booklet reveals, for instance, that "Abraham Lincoln was a grocery clerk born in a log cabin." To those of us who thought that Lincoln was a baby, and not a grocery clerk, when he was born, this will come as a revelation.

One section of the booklet divulges "The Secrets of Dealing with People." These secrets are summed up in three rules, of which Rule Number Three is the most startling and the most helpful for those who want to be the executive type. Rule Three reads: "Let the other fellow do the talking. If you wanted to make friends with a strange dog, you'd speak carefully to it, feed it meat and rub its head because dogs like meat and they like their heads

rubbed. The same principle applies with people."

Last night I met a man who owns four corporations. I spoke carefully to him, rubbed his head for ten minutes, and gave him a soup bone with some scraps of raw meat attached. This morning he gave me one of his corporations, and made me president of two others. I am going to rub his head again tonight to see if I can't get a foothold in the fourth corporation.

"Open a savings account," advised the booklet, "in a good substantial, progressive bank." Keep away from those conservative and reactionary banks, whatever you do. For, as Jacob Franks said (and who is Jacob Franks?), "Good fortune cannot come unless you are provided with capital to seize opportunity when it appears."

I still don't know who Jacob Franks is, but this is an honest character. The usual line is that if you seize your opportunities you will gain lots of capital. Mr. Franks knows that without lots of capital, you can't seize your opportunities. And since, in all such booklets, "opportunities" and "capital" mean the same thing, if you have lots of capital, the hell

with the opportunities. Opportunities are for poor people.

The greatest piece of advice the booklet has to offer is contained in one of five soul-stirring rules for self-confidence. After telling readers to work harder than the boss (which shouldn't be difficult), to think only "positive" thoughts (such as "I love the Aluminum Corporation of America?"), to act as if it were impossible to fail, and to dress carefully (every riveter should have a crease in his pants?), the booklet brings us painlessly to Rule Number Five:

"Keep a large bill, a ten or twenty or fifty, in the secret compartment of the Inner Sanctum Wallet where others cannot see it." The booklet adds that "the psychology of the big bill in your pocket is tremendous."

I wanted very much to keep a large bill in the secret compartment of my Inner Sanctum Wallet, but somehow the manufacturer forgot to put a large bill in when I bought it. But I finally solved the problem. I have a large bill in there right now. It's from the dentist.

Detroit Nightriders

(Continued from Magazine Page 4)

prints in the snow from the scene of the murder.

This newspaper has learned that the principal police witness could not identify Stafford Gordy in a police lineup, and Stafford Gordy also took a lie detector test.

Stafford Gordy was beaten so severely by police that one week later when this writer saw him in jail he still bore evidence of the beating. Police told him he was going to be made to pay for what his uncle done.

Charles M. Gordy, St., told this reporter in jail that police are framing members of his family to arouse public opinion against him.

Here is another case of making the Negro people "pay" for the Gordy defense of his home. Haywood Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro frame-up victims, is now facing a "murder" charge. Two days after police learned he was to be a key witness in a police brutality case here, Patterson was attacked by hoodlums in a bar where one man was stabbed and later died.

Henry McGill, 25-year old Negro Ford foundry worker, was stopped by police, given a traffic ticket, abused, called insulting names. He drove off; was stopped 10 blocks further down and again abused, insulted and told by police officer Frank DeMercy, "You and other n—s like you shouldn't be up here in the first place. All you do when you get here is go on welfare, steal and kill policemen." Then the policeman whipped out his blackjack and began beating him. At the Hunt St. police station he was told by Lt. Frazier, "You're one of those n—s who read about the Gordy case. I wish there was capital punishment so we could electrocute all you n—s. You are paying now for what Gordy did and you'll always pay."

Fight Back

The files of the NAACP and Civil Rights Congress contain dozens of cases of police beatings, false arrests, ransacked homes, all the actions of police.

But the attack on the Gordy home was a new high in savagery. It came about because the Negro people, long the targets of discrimination, have challenged white supremacy rule of the auto monopolies.

In the recent elections 350,000 Negro people registered to vote. They elected a number of Negroes to the State Legislature and other posts. They have formed in many places a united front with white citizens in the fight for peace and against reaction.

This is the reason for the new wave of reaction.

The Negro people stand their ground. They fight for their rights, just as their forefathers fought against slavery.

The right of the sanctity of their homes, their persons, their families, won by the revolutionary struggles of the colonists, re-won during the American Civil War. This is part of America's heritage, won by the unity of Negro and white. And the Negro people have made up their mind that no intruder, whether he wears a KKK nightshirt or uniform, will wipe out those rights, written into the U. S. Constitution and Bill of Rights.

This is what is significant for Americans about the Gordy case. It could be **YOUR HOUSE** next.

Green Light for the Dixiecrats

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

hardest and heaviest jobs paying the least wages. . . .

With 34% of the Southern working forces (one-half of the farmers in the U. S.—24.5 million rural people of 40 million) engaged in agriculture, the effects of the war economy upon agriculture is decisive for the South.

In the whole first phase of the war economy era (possibly to mid 1952) no radical changes in the plantation system and the manual character of Southern agriculture production can be expected to occur. There will be no radical increase in the tempo of mechanization of Southern agriculture. . . . Therefore muscle and not machinery will continue to characterize the mode of production on Southern farms. . . . It is a question of tanks or tractors.

The post World War II marginal progressive economical developments toward diversification of Southern agriculture will be stopped and one-crop King Cotton and his court of credit usurers, commissary merchants and walking bosses will renew its grip over the livelihood and lives of the South's rural millions. And, no matter how high cotton figures rise on the floor of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the standard of living of the farm masses will fall. Fertilizer will be in short supply and sky high. War economy for the South's farm masses will mean toil unrelieved by additional farm machinery, debt burdens and a continuing perpetuation of their conditions as the most ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed of Americans.

Above all, landlord terror will stalk the Southern countryside in general and fall upon the Negro farm masses in particular as punitive measures to freeze the sharecroppers and tenants on the plantations are undertaken. . . .

Such will be the most important effects of the war oriented production program of Truman upon Southern industry and agriculture and the economic life of the toiling masses.

2. What will be the socio-political consequences in the South of the mobilization for total war?

The disastrous effects of the reactionary war makers' anti-peoples regime will be most brutally experienced by the Southern masses, Negro and white, in the social and political life of the South.

The industry which dominates the cities and towns of the South, that is, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Apicco and Comer Mills in Birmingham; R. J. Reynolds in Winston-Salem; Coca Cola in Atlanta; Duke in Durham—will increase their sway over the local and state governments with all the reactionary consequences that logically follow. . . .

In the country as a whole and in the South in particular there will be a moratorium called on all so-called "Fair Deal" reforms for the "duration". . . .

The measure of the contempt which Truman's bi-partisan pro-World War III government has for the Negro people's attitude toward the war program is exhibited by his appointment of the notorious Negrophile Dixiecrat ex-Governor of Florida Millard Caldwell as czar of a planned vast network of Civil Defense organizations.

The working of Civilian Defense organizations in World War II in the South constitutes one of the bitterest pages of the history of the war years in

the memory of the Negro people. The C-D organizations in many places operated as murderous night patrols of white Kluxers in the Negro communities. In the South they functioned as vigilante gangs to "keep Negroes in their places." Is not the real mission of the Dixiecrat cyclops of the C.D.O. to build a vast "official" night rider, terrorist organization to supplement an ever-increasing police apparatus for combatting the resistance actions of labor and the Negro people?

With the systematic cultivation of national chauvinism, the fabrication of all manner of Nazi-like American destiny doctrines and ideology on the part of the government, seeking to stupefy the masses into support of its criminal program for world conquest, there will be an inevitable intensification of white chauvinist propaganda and practice directed against the Negro people here at home. There will be widespread increase in acts of police terror against the Negro people, Communists, and progressives, to say nothing of the new patriotic garb which the KKK will now be sporting while redoubling its terrorist activities against the lives and liberties of the Negro masses and their supporters.

The South is the bivouac area for the Army, Marines and Air Forces. The region wherein the new multi-million-man army will be trained and encamped. Likewise the major arsenals, ordnance

depots and sensitive war plants such as Oak Ridge Atomic Bomb Plants and the Hydrogen Bomb plants are found here. This means that whole areas of the South will be under virtual martial law wherein the mass actions of the farmers, strikes of the workers and protest demonstrations of the Negro people will be called "revolts" and subject to repression by the millions of ready-at-hand soldiers.

But it will also be a fact that hundreds of thousands of Negro soldier trainees and fair-play minded white draftees will be outraged by and offer resistance to the iron clad strictures of Southern jimcrow both in the communities and within the military cantonments.

Finally, there is today no Southern community which has not suffered the personal grief of the death or maiming sacrifice of one of its sons to the folly of Wall Street-Truman-MacArthur's mad aggression against the freedom-loving colored peoples of Korea.

Thus, we see that Truman's total mobilization war program would operate to slam the door shut to all further social and political progress for the Negro and white masses of the South; to compound all the old evil features of the Southern "way of life" and to give new power and encouragement to all the anti-democratic, anti-Negro and reactionary forces in their attacks upon the lives, liberties and livelihood of the plain people. . . .

Truth and Fantasy About the Soviets

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

economy of the USSR found the means not only "to heal the wounds caused by the war," Bulganin said, but "also to organize a further mighty upsurge in industry and transport, agriculture, culture and the material well-being of the working people."

Nor should it be forgotten that in this same postwar period the Soviet Union mastered the use of atomic energy and is now working on the practical application of atomic energy for industrial power.

The incredible thing about the Lissner type of economic "intelligence" is that it comes on the heels of MacAr-

thur's revelations about his military "intelligence." Four days after the Syngman Rhee puppets crossed the 38th Parallel on June 29, MacArthur said that the advantages the North Koreans had were gone and now the South Koreans would finish the job. Then his "intelligence" told him that a demonstration of U. S. air and naval power would do the trick. Then a battalion of troops, then a division, then seven division along with brigades and battalions from the satellites. Then the Nov. 25 offensive which showed the results of the MacArthur type of "intelligence."

And now in the field of economics General, no, Academician Lissner wants to add his bit of "intelligence."

THE PAPER THAT STOOD BY THEM

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

columns as this sent out by the United Press: "We are going to start 1951 by killing a lot of Chinks." (Robert Ver-million, Dec. 31). The epithet "gook" has become standard newspaper vernacular. Or consider this bestial report from Korea which the Associated Press ran by one Barbara Brines: "A woman should go to war. It can make her feel 10 to 12 years younger. And she can come away feeling pleasantly spoiled."

The big-money press has a deliberate design: to transform our people into brutes, who regard every other people as inferiors—precisely as Herr Dr. Goebbels taught when he ran Nazi journalism.

Thus they strive to transform John Foster Dulles—Wall Street agent for Nazi trusts—into a veritable Nathan Hale who regretted he had only one life to give to his country. Thus they prettied up John D. Rockefeller who grabbed our nation's oil resources, and had women and children shot to death in the strikers tent colony at Ludlow, Col.

But the Daily Worker continues its crusade for truth, freedom, peace. These columns stand firm at the very moment Luce's magazine Time tells the editors of the land they must not be "objective" in their reporting, because it "only plays into the hands of the Communists."

This newspaper stands on its record of 27 years. It is proud of that record.

It knows it will survive the thousands of shafts leveled at it, for it is part of the American working-class, the American people. And they are eternal. It will live as long as they will live, and it will see the day when peace will reign and this country will be a land of true freedom and true democracy. A land where the working people will own the resources of their country, the factories and wealth which they have built—a land of socialism.

And this newspaper—on its 27th birthday—pledges it will be there to tell it—and to crusade for it every inch of the way.

Gov't Ordered Film of A-Bomb War Against USSR

By David Platt

HOWARD HUGHES, boss of RKO is also a manufacturer of war planes.

It therefore pays him to make films which further war.

The bloodier the war his films help whip up the bigger the profits for his war plane company.

It is no news that Howard Hughes favors dropping atom bombs on the Soviet Union. He realizes that this will open a world war in which scores of American cities and millions of American lives will be sacrificed, but to a young and energetic Wall Streeter like Hughes the staggering toll of lives and property is incidental to the monumental sums of money he stands to make out of the bloodiest war in history.

To help push our country closer to the anti-Soviet war which is the dream of every big profiteer, RKO-Hughes' studio is now working on a "top-secret" warmongering film which may well be one of the most dangerous films in our history.

The film is High Frontier, and it will portray the dropping of A-bombs on the Soviet Union. This "top secret" production, Americans should know, was ordered by the Truman Administration as their answer to the growing world-wide demand for



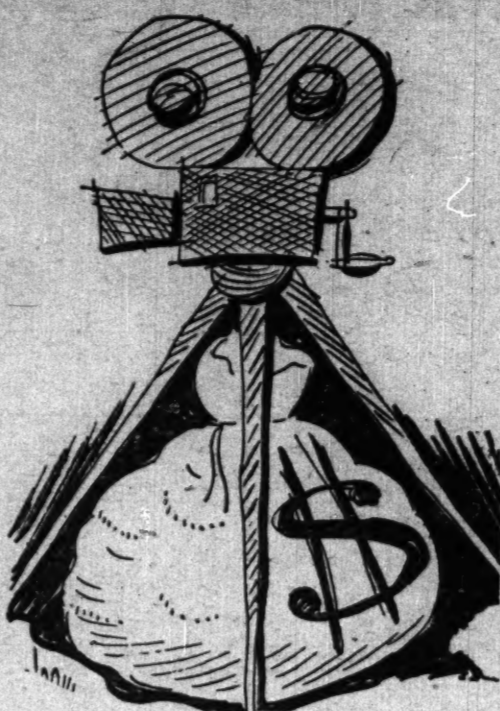
peace. Hedda Hopper, the movie gossip columnist spilled the beans in a recent column. "Seems the government requested this one which will be our answer to the Commie-inspired Stockholm 'peace' petition." She revealed "it's the story of a bombardier who's all set to leave America on a moment's notice, fly to Russia with three atom bombs, drop them on three cities and return without stopping." Montgomery Clift is "reading the script on it now," she said.

Such are the ways in which the Big Trusts and their tools in high public places toy with the lives of the millions.

WHILE FILMS of imperialist war and murder are going full speed ahead—66 war films are now in production or awaiting release—the axe awaits themes that might throw light on what's happening in our great country.

A few weeks ago Warner Bros. shelved plans to re-make Maxwell Anderson's Winterset which dealt with the Sacco-Vanzetti case. A spokesman for Warners said the reason was "casting problems and the company's belief that the picture could not be properly exploited at this time."

This is another way of saying it's not the time to call attention to the frameup and murder of two innocent Italian-Americans—by the rich mill owners of New England and the courts they control. It's not the time to revive a case that dealt the



American frame-up system a stunning blow. It might cause filmgoers to ask questions about the current frame-ups of progressive workers by the busy FBI.

Maxwell Anderson, author of Winterset must have heaved a sigh of relief when he read the announcement of the shelving of his work. According to The Times he had disavowed in advance any connection with the re-make of what is probably his most progressive play. Like Irwin Shaw, the frightened, crawling ex-liberal who withdrew his anti-war play Bury the Dead from circulation in order to be in good standing with the FBI, Anderson refused to have his name connected with a work that might give the impression that he once possessed a social conscience and a spark of hu-

manity. Personal corruption can sink no lower.

THE WARMAKERS' PRESS hurls chauvinist epithets such as "yellow hordes," "red hordes," "Mao's hordes," "Communist Chinese hordes" at the Chinese people and the movies follow suit.

An announcement from Universal-International says that The Golden Horde, "lavish Technicolor production dealing with attempts of the Mongolians under Genghis Kahn to overrun Europe in the early 13th century," will go before the cameras about Jan. 15.

Ann Blyth will portray the "glamorous princess who rules the walled city of Samarkand which stood in the path of the Mongolian invaders." Playing opposite her will be David Farrar, cast as an "English nobleman, who with his band of crusaders drives off the Mongols."

This sounds like a sequel to 20th Century Fox's vicious anti-colored people's film Black Rose, which pictured Orson Welles as a sinister "Mongol" butcher and Tyrone Power as a Saxon nobleman under his command.

The Saxon had left England to seek his fortune in the Orient because he refused to serve under a Norman king, but when he learned of the "Mongols" plans for conquering the world, he is appalled. He makes his way back to England to urge his countrymen—Norman and Saxon—to unite to stem the march of the "Asiatic hordes."

With the advance of the great people's liberation movements throughout Asia and Africa, and with the growing desperation and savagery of the imperialists, one can expect many more race-hating Hollywood films which contrast the "barbarous hordes" of the "dark and mysterious continents" with the "civilized" western world.

THE GROWING NUMBER of Hollywood "westerns" in which the flag of the defeated Southern slaveholders (the Confederate flag) is glorified (see Rocky Mountains, Copper Canyon, Two Flags West, The Outriders), must also be viewed as part of the imperialist attack on the colored people of the world.

Business Week points out that the Old South is now in the midst of its greatest confederate "flag-waving spree" since the end of the Civil War. The magazine attributes this "spree" to the "resurgence of the old rebel (pro-slavery) spirit, crusading anew under the onslaughts of the Fair Deal civil-rights program."

WHAT IS HAPPENING, as the Communists have been pointing out, is that the most reactionary section of the South has taken over the political leadership of the country.

The fact that the pro-war program of the big Wall Street corporations is saturated with jingoism and "white superiority" is proof of this.

Yes, racism is being officially sponsored as a matter of policy and the Big Money which employs this vile weapon to divide and cripple the workingclass have received unexpected support from O. John Rogge, the Tito agent who recently announced that he was revising downward any estimate of good that he had previously attributed to the war against Negro slavery.

THE MOUNTING INFLUENCE of the Dixiecrat mobsters in the affairs of our nation is expressed not only in the press and movies but in music. The "rebel" song, The South Will Rise Again, "has had a flurry among orchestras playing in the Norfolk area."

The formation of Confederate military groups is another sign, says Business Week, of the revival of the old "rebel" spirit (spirit of Rankin, Bilbo and the atomaniacs).

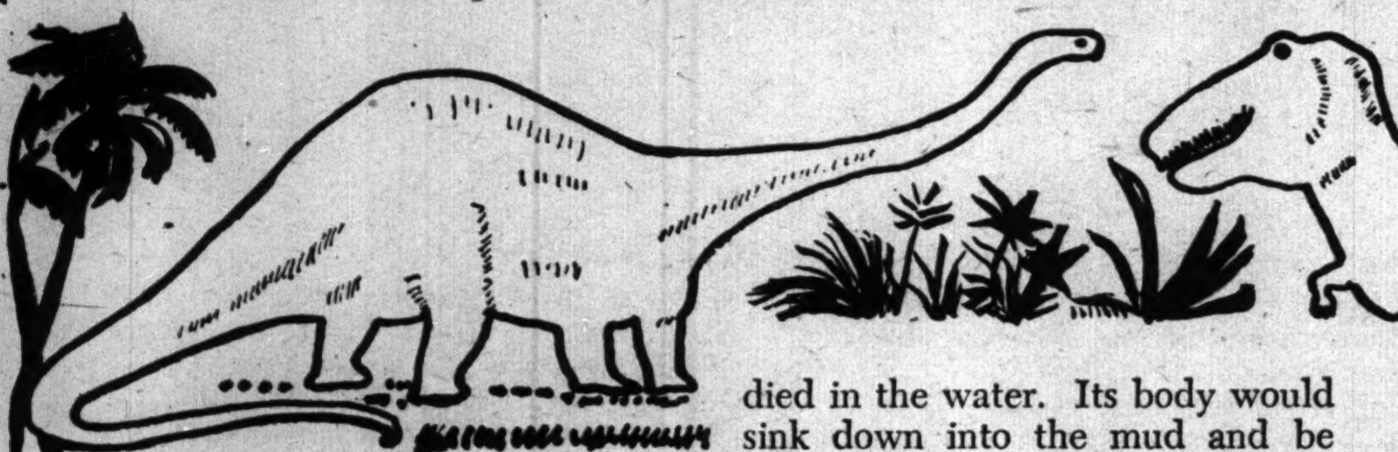
One young group "looking ahead" wants to revive a Confederate cavalry outfit (to join Syngman Rhee's forces no doubt), "if a girl whose father who owns some horses can persuade him to lend them for the purpose."

At Virginia Beach, an "informal organization," the 102nd "has been formed by the owners of three jeeps."

One member explained that their function is to "ride up and down the beach and further the Confederate cause." On the lookout for "Asiatic hordes?"

The money angle in the "Confederate flag" revival must not be overlooked. The manufacturers of this hated symbol of Negro oppression are "happy about the whole thing," says Business Week. "They say they can hardly keep up with the demand." One flag-happy manufacturer reported having sold 6,000 since Memorial Day—"the day the demand usually ends."

JUST FOR NS



A FOSSIL TELLS A STORY

Did you ever wonder how we came to know so much about those strange gigantic animals that lived on the earth long before there were people?

Over a hundred million years ago, the dinosaurs walked the earth. They belonged to the reptile family, as snakes and lizards do, but they grew to enormous size, even larger than elephants.

How do we know what they looked like, or anything at all about them? After all, they died out long before men learned to draw pictures or write about the things they saw. We know about them because we have fossils—that is, impressions of their bodies in the rock.

Sometimes, one of these animals

died in the water. Its body would sink down into the mud and be covered by it. Years and ages passed, the water dried up, and the mud hardened into rock. The outline of the skeleton of the animal buried there stayed in the rock. This is called a fossil, and it shows us the size and shape of the animal's bones.

In very hot countries, these huge prehistoric creatures would die in the hot dry desert. The sands would blow over them and bury them. Over the ages, the sand changed to sandstone, and preserved their bodies as fossils for us to study.

Sometimes in the icy North countries, animals were frozen into the ice; a few have been found there, ages later, still perfectly preserved.

And that's how we know about these strange animals who lived and died so long ago.

Riddles

1. Why do some persons press the elevator button with the thumb and some with the forefinger?
2. A farmer ate two eggs every morning for breakfast. He had no chickens; nobody ever gave him any eggs, and he never bought, borrowed, begged or stole any eggs. Where did he get the eggs?

ANSWERS

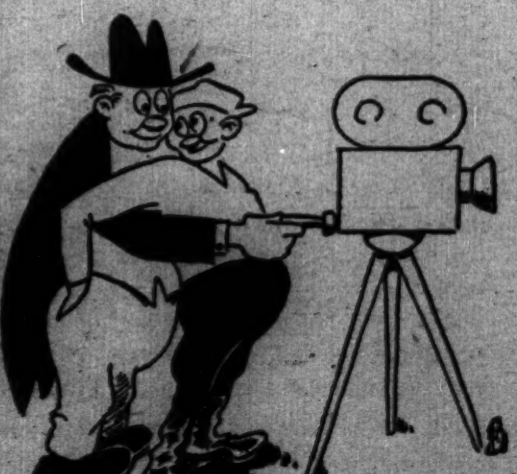
1. To signal the elevator.
2. They were duck eggs.

Mail

Dear Just for Us:

Here is another cartoon. In Philadelphia, the P.T.C. has raised their fare. (From 10 cents to 12 cents.) I don't think it's fair.

P.S. The pup is on a trolley. GWEN KATZ, age 9 Philadelphia, Pa.





Half the World

by Claudia Jones

A SPECIAL ASSET of numerous women (and likewise men) is their ability to distinguish "temporary courtship" from lasting interest in themselves and in the welfare of those they love.

But this mature skill will have to be learned afresh and deepened in the coming days and months, particularly since the masses of women are the "sudden" recipients of a flood of articles, speeches and efforts wooing them in a special way.



Typical of this approach was the article entitled "Under One Roof" in Charm magazine for November. Supposedly signed by "nine million working wives" to "nine million working husbands (and those who will be some day)"—the article seeks to convince its readers that we are in a "social revolution" insofar as women's role in society is concerned. It "crusades" for "men's understanding" of women's special problems as workers and mothers; of the need "for special services for working mothers," etc. It rails against concepts that these can be solved by a "battle of the sexes" approach.

So far so good.

But one immediately discerns that here is no revolutionary change in the thinking of bourgeois ideologists. A revealing paragraph in the article says that all this is necessary to attain the goals proposed in Truman's dictatorial national emergency decree of drafting millions of women for total war production.

NOWHERE DOES the article in Charm magazine (nor do we expect it to, as a result both of its sponsorship and its appeal) deal with the problems of the exploited garment, food, packing-house, farm equipment women workers—mothers and wives. These millions of women, one half of whom are economic heads of families who, above all, need equal pay for equal work. They must also meet the growing high cost of living, resulting from the war profits being coined by the Wall Street bosses.

Nowhere does the article emphasize the special problems of Negro women in industry South and North, the millions of Negro women domestic workers, who recently won the begrudging status of "workers" in the new social security regulations, but who have lost nearly all the gains achieved in industry seven to eight years ago.

Of course these women workers are not in the thoughts of bourgeois ideologists who consider that women work to "fritter away" their time, or for creative endeavor (a right of all women)—but not as a matter of necessity.

YET THESE SPECIAL problems of the woman worker are urgent of solution for the 18,000,000 women in industry. If anything can be salvaged from this Charm article it is the title "Under One Roof."

These new problems now face the trade unions "under one roof" of the growing war economy, and must be viewed as a special responsibility if we are to enlist these decisive strata of women in the active fight for peace.

These problems were especially recognized and a new emphasis was put on the fight for women's equality and peace struggle at the recent 15th National Convention of the Communist Party, in all reports and speeches in the special panel on work among women, and throughout its deliberations.

Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, emphasized that "the masses of American women are a special target of American imperialism's ruthless war drive." Singling out the exploited women workers, Hall stated: "The thesis seems to be that women have no right to work in peacetime in basic industry, but a duty to work when war threatens." He called on trade unions to "take the initiative and fight for the demands of the women workers; to guarantee their integration in the unions, eliminate the age-old wage differentials and secure equal pay for equal work, and to take special measures to protect the rights of the triply-exploited Negro women workers." In addition, he concluded, "there must be a resolute struggle to win special social services for the women workers such as day nurseries for working mothers, and a struggle for promotion of women trade unionists to posts of union leadership."

Space does not permit to detail further remarks.

It was not accidental either that quite in an opposite vein from the false charmers of the masses of women, Hall paid tribute to the masses of women (mothers, wives of workers, farm, members of mass organizations, middle class consumers), peace fighters, especially in the "emergence of a distinct women's peace movement," and their role in defense of children and democratic rights.

IT IS TO ACCELERATE this unprecedented ferment among the women masses for peace and social progress to root these struggles among working Negro women, to extend their work for peace, building of peace committees, and above all extending the movement to Bring the Boys Home and to End the Korean War, that the discussion addressed itself on work among women.

It is to this type of leadership that American women will look to increasingly for it is a leadership which does not cynically toy with women's feelings and problems, but one which opens up the path to peace and life for their children, to dissolving the male supremacist tissue of lies and anti-women prejudices, to a future of peace and happiness for themselves and their families.

Back in 1940 — Just Look at Those Prices!

REMEMBER

FREE DELIVERY

STOCK-UP on these BARGAINS

CHOICE MEATS

FRUITS & Vegetables

YELLOW ONIONS 10 LB. BAG **23¢**

PURPLE TOP TURNIPS LB. **2¢**

CUT NATIVE CARROTS LB. **1½¢**

FRESH CRISP TEXAS SPINACH LB. **5¢**

EXTRA FANCY DELICIOUS APPLES 5 LBS. **25¢**

FLO-JUICY GRAPEFRUIT 3 **10¢**

COOKIE DEPARTMENT

Choc. or Vanilla Cream Cookies lb. **10¢**

Fresh Baked Fig-Bars 3 lbs. **25¢**

Milk-Lunch Crackers 3 lbs. **25¢**

Choc. Marshmallow Puff 1 lb. **15¢**

Come in and get your share of these extra special holiday bargains!!!!

ARMOURS Whole or Shank Half Smoked Hams LB. **21¢**

WHOLE OR RIB END LOINS of PORK LB. **16¢**

MILK FED LEG of VEAL LB. **23¢**

CELLO ROLLED Roasting Veal LB. **23¢**

FRESH OR SMOKED Shoulders of Pork LB. **15¢**

CE 7. ROLLED POT ROAST LB. **27¢**

LENT SUGGESTIONS

Mackerel FRESH LB. **5¢**

Fillet LB. **10¢**

Cod Fish LB. **12½¢**

Oysters pt. **29¢**

Blue Fish lb. **10¢**

Flounders lb. **10¢**

Halibut lb. **27¢**

Smelts lb. **12¢**

Savage Food Market 491 Park St. Tel. 6-8927

FAT Salt Pork 7½¢ lb.

CREAMERY BUTTER 31¢ lb.

CUDAHY'S BACON 10¢ 1 lb. pkg.

NEW MADE Sauer Kraut 3 lbs. 10¢

CREAMERY Cream Cheese 21¢ lb.

Strictly Fresh! Large E G G S 27¢ doz.

We accept Orange and Blue Stamps

Dear Editor of Women Today:

Enclosed find some interesting grocery ads dated from 1940. Let the person who does the shopping in a household examine them, and note what the guns—not butter program is doing to the cost of living. I think a photo of such ads in The Worker will bring the message much sharper than statistics.—A.A.S.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Peace on Earth

Northern Wisconsin.

Dear Woman Today:

The sentiment for peace is growing in the rural areas. Farm women help to raise food for

the hungry—they don't believe in raising their boys for cannon fodder to safeguard the investments of Big Business.

—Farm Mother.

By A FARM MOTHER

1950—

"Peace on Earth"—Korea burned and devastated, Bombed homes and children mutilated.
"Peace on Earth," the Big Brass cry
While mothers weep and babies die.
"Peace on Earth"—The bullets fly
From the ground and from the sky.
"Peace on Earth"—Man's blood is shed,
Lying there so cold and dead.
"Peace on Earth"—The human race
Atomic death, destruction face.
"Peace on Earth," they mock and cry
While raining death from out the sky.

1951—

"Peace on Earth," oh come and stay
That babes may live, the mothers pray.
"Peace on Earth" shall be our aim—
No wars, no blood, no boys to maim.
"Peace on Earth"—This is our right,
So man may live to love, not fight.
"Peace on Earth"—the Brotherhood of Man,
A life of love no greed can ban.
"Peace on Earth"—It shall be won
By men of vision and work well done.
"Peace on Earth"—Come join the fight
To save this earth for Peace, not might.

Drafting of Sons Dismays Farm Women

By Ann Rivington

Northern Minnesota

A farmer's wife, a fearless fighter for peace, told Woman Today how the women of this Northern farm country feel about the war in Korea.

Thirty-five years of Mrs. Berthe Olsen's life have gone into the farm, where her husband brought her as a bride to live in a log cabin. She has brought six children into the world. She knows all about the endless drudgery that is still the lot of farm women, the chores of milking, pumping, carrying water and slop, canning the family's supply of fruit and vegetables, running the cream separator, washing it and the milk pails, and all the rest.

Yet, Mrs. Olsen has collected 400 signatures to a local peace petition. That isn't like collecting four hundred signatures for peace in the city. You have to do a lot of getting around to see that many people in the country. This vigorous, gray-haired woman, with the warm smile and the good handshake, manages to see a lot of neighbors.

"All over, where I've talked to people," Mrs. Olsen said, "everybody thinks we should get out of Korea, stay home and mind our own business."

"Of course there are a few that's crazy—like the banker that wouldn't sign for me. I asked him, 'You sure don't want them to use the atomic bomb, do you?' And you know what he answered? 'Well, not on me.'"

All the farm people—especially the women—are worrying about the draft, says Mrs. Olsen.

"They took one fellow in the reserves the other day who is the father of twins. Two young men in the farm area here committed suicide to keep from being drafted. One said he'd rather kill himself here than die in Korea, and he blew off his head with a dynamite cap. That got in the papers. I heard another young fellow drowned himself for the same reason, but I don't know what the heck his name was. They hushed it up."

Mrs. Olsen explained that the drafting of the young men

means not only heartache but ruin for many poor farmers.

"There's a lot of old people trying to farm who've only got one son, and if they take that son, then they're done for. They can't keep the farm going."

As to the question of rising taxes: "People are getting desperate, especially those that got debts. They don't know what on earth to do. Last winter was so bad, with so much snow, that hay got up to \$50 a ton by spring. Then the farmers couldn't pay their bills in the summer because of the long dry spell. Now they're saying that this tax on top of the rest is going to lead us all to ruination."

I asked Mrs. Olsen if she thought the red scare would keep people from fighting for peace.

"Well, some it did for a while of course," she said, "but by gosh, I don't think that will hold them back now with things getting so much worse. One neighbor woman said to me, 'You can call me a Communist or anything you want to, just so long as you don't call me a Republican!'"

The Worker

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French Unions Lead Wide Fight On Arming Nazis

By Mark Freeman

PARIS.—A huge number of signatures to the petition opposing German rearmament—linked with Eisenhower's arrival in Europe—are being collected throughout France.

The growing success of this campaign initiated by the "fighters for peace and freedom" is shown by the fact that it is cutting far across party lines and drawing in an immense number of people who consider themselves very far from the left but deeply resent Wall Street's arrogance in demanding French and German cannon fodder for its aggressive plans.

Organized workers, however, are clearly the spearhead of the anti-war drive. Typical of thousands of factories and undertakings where protest work stoppages took place last weekend was the huge Renault automobile factory at Boulogne Billancourt just outside Paris. There over 5,000 workers in several essential shops suspended work last Saturday and held mass meetings which voted unanimous protest against German Atlantic rearmament.

The workers at Hotchkiss, another big engineering firm, called for the convening of the factory delegates to organize a patriotic protest strike against Eisenhower's arrival and the policy it symbolizes.

The executive committee of the former prisoners of war in Haute Garonne and Haute Vienne have unanimously protested against German rearmament. About 110 lawyers and magistrates of the Paris bar have also issued a declaration

(Continued on Page 7)

TRUMAN TELLS CONGRESS-- CUT WAGES, HIKE TAXES FOR WAR

— See Page 3 —

3½ Million in Army By June, Says Gov't

— See Page 3 —

TENANTS GO TO ALBANY ON TUESDAY

—See Page 2

New Evidence On Martinsville Case Bared

—See Page 4

PUERTO RICAN WOMAN HELD SLAVE HERE

—See Page 7

Local NAACP Again Asks to Meet Mayor on Derrick Case

By John Hudson Jones

The New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday repeated its demands for a conference with Mayor Impellitteri on the police slaying of Negro veteran John Derrick. The Mayor was informed that while his transfer of the killer cops from Harlem was commendable, the people demand that the City Administration act to end the increasing cop violence in the community.

The demand was contained in a wire from the Rev. James H. Robinson, chairman of the NAACP sponsored GI John Derrick Citizens Committee. It reiterated the mass demands of the rally last week at the Refuge Temple.

The Mayor still refuses to see citizens on the case. The day before a group of Negro and white citizens had an "exploratory" conference with Police Commissioner Murphy on the general problem of the police of Harlem. On Friday an Impellitteri aide told this reporter that in view of this meeting he didn't believe there was any further reason for the Mayor to see such a delegation.

REQUEST STILL STANDS

Informed of this development, Lindsay H. White, president of the local NAACP declared, "We still want a conference with the Mayor. Our request contained in Rev. Robinson's wire still stands." White was one of those who saw Murphy.

Derrick was killed by Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakakis, on Dec. 7, just 24 hours after his discharge from Fort Dix, N. J. Since then protest has mounted in Harlem, and more than a dozen eyewitnesses have testified that Derrick was slain without cause, while he and two friends were celebrating his discharge.

"We believe the Derrick case to be only a small part of the large overall problem of abuse of police power in our community," Rev. Robinson wired the Mayor. "We therefore repeat our request and would appreciate an early reply as to when representatives of our organization may have an appointment with yourself and Police Commissioner Murphy to discuss this problem, which has caused a serious loss of confidence in the Police Department on the part of the citizens in Harlem, and to suggest ways in which City officials and Harlem citizens can begin at once to correct this deplorable situation."

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Other developments were the agreement of the community's elected Democratic officials plus Republican leaders to hold regular meetings once a month to deal with Harlems' problems.

This was revealed in an exclusive article this week in the Amsterdam News by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell.

The first time the politicians met was in response to the widespread demands of the people for justice in the Derrick case. They were, besides Powell, Assemblymen Hulan Jack, Joseph Pinckney, Elijah L. Crump, and Democratic leaders Joseph Ford, and Cecil Carter. Present also were Republican leaders William Cornelius and Harold Burton.

Powell's article rapped President Truman for omitting consideration of civil rights from his State of the Union message. Powell further charged, "There is a movement being led by upstate Republicans to wipe out the congressional district of Harlem. . . . Such a dastardly reactionary move to gerrymander Harlem would be one of the greatest political crimes of our day."

Mass Lobby Tuesday To Spark Rent Lid Fight

The New York Tenants Council mass lobby in Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 16, is expected to mark the opening of one of the biggest rent control offensives ever seen in New York. The Tenants Lobby will mass in the capital one day after State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick submits his rent-control plan which all reports indicate will be at least a 15 percent rent increase.

New rent regulations, mandatory under the state law passed last year, become effective March 1 unless counter-action by the people blocks the increases.

No vote of approval is required for these increases by the Legis-

lature. The Tenants Lobby, therefore, marks a high-water mark in the struggle to force legislators to press for rent control and anti-eviction measures as amendments to the present State law or through new legislation.

William P. Bianchi, new Republican-American Labor Party State

Senator from the 22nd District in Manhattan, has introduced a bill containing all the major proposals of the Tenants Council.

TENANTS, who will mass in Grand Central Station next Tuesday at 7:30 a.m. for the trip to Albany, will demand:

McGoldrick rent control plan.

- Extend rent control to all housing, including housing constructed or converted after Feb. 1, 1947.

- Expand State Rent Commission from its present 1 member to 3 members to include tenant and trade union spokesmen.

- Tighten bars against evictions.

- Deny State Rent Commission

facilities to any landlord who discriminates against tenants or applicants for reasons of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

- Eliminate "comparability" or "gross inequities" as grounds for rent increases, ban retroactive rent collections, grant tenants the right to examine tenant books, to cross-examination, and written notice of any hearing on landlord application.

Pearson in Trouble With Gov't; Proved MacArthur Lied

WASHINGTON.—Army Secretary Frank C. Pace, Jr., disclosed today the Army is investigating a column written by Drew Pearson because it contained quoted excerpts from secret-code military messages on the Korean war. He told Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis), who has been carrying on a running fight with the columnist-commentator, that the inquiry had been in progress since Dec. 30, the day the column appeared.

Purpose is to find out how Pearson got the information, purporting to be a hush-hush report on Chinese manpower to the Pentagon from Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby, Far Eastern intelligence chief. "No secret messages were given to Mr. Pearson by the Department of the Army," Pace said.

Pearson told a newsmen today that he obtained his information from a "very high-up official," but would name no names.

"Sen. McCarthy seems much more interested in getting at me than getting the true facts to the country," he said.

Pearson's column said the secret dispatches were at variance with MacArthur's public statements that some 500,000 Chinese troops were fighting in Korea. He said Willoughby's reports gave a much lower figure, about 90,000 to 100,000 men.

Pearson reiterated that he had checked with the Pentagon before publishing the story. He added that officers had "discussed" the matter with him over a week ago and said there was "no security involved."

"The basic fact," he said, "is that MacArthur's press communiques reported hordes of Chinese, 1,000,000 strong, while MacArthur's own cables to Washington reported a Chinese army of

only about 100,000 men during the tragic early December retreat in north Korea.

"These are facts already published in the press of Europe and there is no reason the American people should be kept in the dark."

Clamp More Gags On Korea Reporters

TOKYO.—Korean war censorship was tightened again Friday night. The U.S. 5th Air Force announced in Korea that all references to Air Force activity in news reports from Korea must be censored by an Air Force security officer, in addition to the previously imposed censorship by the 8th Army ground forces.

Tokyo censors said a new rule to be announced tomorrow would limit correspondents here as to what authoritative or reliable headquarters sources they could quote in dealing with the Korean war.

The censors said they understood that under the rule, correspondents would be able to use terms indicating high level sources only when their sources were either Gen. Douglas MacArthur or his chief of staff.

They said correspondents presenting such copy for censorship would be required to tell the censors whether the source was Mac-

Arthur or his chief of staff. The Fifth Air Force said the additional censorship it announced was invoked to "insure against security violations." The new regulations required correspondents to submit all stories which refer to air activity to a "security guidance officer."

Correspondents were forbidden to use "any quotation or paraphrased statement attributed to a specific individual or to a spokesman unless permission for its use is granted."

They were also forbidden to use information "not previously announced officially which is obtained while sitting in on an operational briefing or interrogation of personnel."

Philly Negro Attorney Will Defend Two of Trenton Six

Raymond Pace Alexander, prominent Negro attorney of Philadelphia, will head the defense of Horace Wilson and John McKenzie, two of the "Trenton Six" New Jersey Negroes framed for the murder of a storekeeper. Alexander was retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and will be assisted by Murcer Burrell of Newark and Clifford Moore of Trenton.

The case is scheduled for retrial in Trenton on Feb. 5 before Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley. The convictions of the six young Negro men were reversed in June, 1949, by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which ordered a new trial.

The miscarriage of justice was

uncovered by the Civil Rights Congress, which brought the case to the attention of the nation.

Although not participating in the original trial, the NAACP filed a brief as "friend of the court" in the appeal to the State Supreme Court. Following the Supreme Court decision, Wilson and McKenzie asked NAACP special counsel Marshall to represent them in retrial.

The New Jersey State Confer-

ence of NAACP branches, under the leadership of Dr. U. S. Wiggins, has undertaken jointly with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund to raise \$10,000 for the defense.

Charles P. Howard, Iowa Negro attorney and vice-chairman of the Progressive Party, has been denied entry into the case by Judge Smalley. The three who had asked for Howard were Ralph Cooper, Collis English, and James Thorpe.

Just Knock At Their Doors

Every dollar-dominated newspaper in this country applauded President Truman's call for world war in his State of the Union message. The Worker—and the Daily Worker—alone called for peace.

Because this is so, Americans, the overwhelming majority of whom hate war—will turn increasingly to this newspaper. It reflects their innermost wish.

For this reason those readers who have knocked on doors in our circulation drive are reporting successes all should heed.

The Michigan Worker announces that it has reached the half-way mark in its goal of 2,000 in bundle deliveries, and is stepping up its drive to get 1,000 subscriptions. It expects 100 percent results.

AND CONSIDER BROOKLYN: Six press builders who pledged a total of 130 subs by Jan. 20 had these revealing experiences to relate—

"I got for four subs in my house last year," one tells. "I hesitated to talk to them this year because of the political atmosphere. Finally I got up courage and all asked me at once how much they owed. Out of 13 I visited, 12 renewed their subs and the 13th arranged for home delivery. I'll get 25 subs in the next two weeks, I know."

Another said: "I've already got 12 renewals and two new subs. To get the 12 renewals, I visited exactly 12 readers—and, to tell the truth, I did expect them all to be tough, because two had previously expressed an unwillingness to renew. I visited their homes, spent the evening discussing questions raised in the paper and came away with the subs. I'm out to get 35 subs in the next two weeks."

READERS of our newspaper know about Hyman, our champ sub crusader who got 350 last year. On New Year's Day alone he went out and got 23 renewals and two new subs. He makes 12 home deliveries a week and denies it means "extra work."

Incidentally, Hyman has already got 50 subs in this drive. How many have you gotten?

REMINGTON RAND LOCKS OUT WORKERS IN TONAWANDA

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—Remington Rand, Inc., announced Friday it had closed its plant here because of a dispute over wages.

Joseph Kukuch, president of Local 312, CIO United Electrical Workers, said the company posted its plant-closing notice when officials heard a union committee had "decided to pull the maintenance and inspection department out as part of a planned slowdown."

Roach said the company has left the union the opportunity to return employees to their jobs.

"We will reopen the plant when the maintenance department is ready to go back to work," he said.

The local is seeking a 15-cent hourly wage boost.

Commits Suicide After Son Is Drafted

DETROIT.—Police reported Friday that Alfred E. Cox, 45, committed suicide because his 20-year-old son was drafted.

Cox died of poisoning last night, shortly after the son, Billy Joe, left for army camp.

POINT OF ORDER

Never Say 'Retreat'

By Alan Max

By order of General MacArthur, correspondents in Korea must no longer write the word "retreat" but must use the word "withdrawal." If they disobey this edict, they may be court-martialed—or must we use the words "asked to give an accounting of themselves."

Unable to halt the inevitable retreats, Gen. MacArthur will undoubtedly have better luck in halting the word.

Of course, there is also the question of a new word for "MacArthur." A lot of people have been working on that one.

Truman Tells Congress: Cut Pay, Hike Taxes for War

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON. — President Truman Friday called for the payment of the cost of his war program by depressing wages, raising taxes still higher, and establishing a system of compulsory "savings" for wage and salary workers. He warned there must be no strikes. In his annual economic report to Congress, the President expressed general opposition to wage increases based on the rising cost of living or on higher productivity per worker. Apparently referring to the escalator clauses, Truman said that "many groups" could not be protected through cost-of-living adjustments and that "to extend such adjustments without limitation, even in all those cases where it could be done, would only add to the process of wages chasing prices and prices chasing wages." In

Pravda Calls Truman Message Hysterical Attack

MOSCOW.—The newspaper Pravda Friday attacked President Truman's State of the Union message to Congress as hysterical and malicious. In a three-column editorial, headlined "on the path of aggression and international adventures," Pravda said:

"The tone of this document is marked by war hysteria and malicious attacks against the Soviet Union and other peace-loving nations and by noisy demands for further intensification of an aggressive foreign and domestic political line."

After a long analysis of the President's speech, Pravda concluded:

"American rulers cannot avoid new and more serious fiascos, undermining the country's position, if they continue to impose upon the American people political aggression and international adventures. And of course Truman's efforts to shift the blame to the Soviet Union for his own errors will not save him from such failures."

Pravda said it fully understood the causes of Mr. Truman's advocacy of "new aggressions preparatory to unleashing a third world war." These causes, Pravda said, included:

Military and political defeats in Korea and China, increased dissension between the United States and its West European partners, interparty strife among America's

ruling classes and the growing difficulty of playing the leader in the United Nations.

"Consequently," Pravda said, "the message was definitely designed to produce an even tenser atmosphere of war psychosis inside the country and frighten weakened persons with shouts of the alleged threats hanging over the United States so that by intimidation the blame can be shaken from the President and his government for mounting national discontent."

Citing the President's aggressive plans in Europe, Asia and Africa, Pravda said:

"Could anyone express more frankly the secret plans of the imperialists regarding Asia and Africa than Truman did?"

"some cases, wage adjustments would have to be made, the President said, but revealed that such cases would be the exception rather than the rule."

CUT MONEY

As a corollary of his program of cutting to the bone the production of goods for civilian use, Truman emphasized his view that the amount of money in the pockets of the people should be similarly reduced. The objective, he said, "should be to limit correspondingly total spending of wages."

"Strong tax and savings programs are required," Truman said, "but stabilization of wage rates is also necessary."

Even maintaining wage rates at their present levels will not solve the "problem," the President said, because the increased number of workers who will be brought into industry and the longer hours which will be worked will swell the total of purchasing power in the hands of the working class. That, according to Truman, would be inflation.

Arguing from this position Truman declared that where overtime or production bonus payments are

made, they should be in such a form as to be "diverted from the actual spending stream." These payments should go into social security funds or "other effective savings programs," he said.

(The most "effective" savings program so far submitted but not mentioned by Truman, is the proposal that overtime payments be made in war bonds.)

PRICE LOOPHOLE

Truman called for the application of price controls, asserting they must be "drastic" and "vigorous." But he left open a loophole for price increases by declaring that "some price adjustments subsequent to stabilization" would be needed "to stimulate vital production."

Ironically Truman cited with pride the Administration's mandatory order holding back automobile prices a few hours after an official of the Economic Stabilization Administration announced he was recommending reinstating the auto price increase.

"Negotiations to secure effective price stabilization are under way," Truman said.

Although it had been reported



TRUMAN

Truman would ask for new legislation enabling him to fix farm prices regardless of parity, he made no such request in his message. His only proposal remotely connected with holding food prices was that speculation on the commodity markets be regulated.

New taxes will be high Truman said, not merely to pay the cost of the war program "as we go" but to "help keep total spending within the capacity of current (civilian) production."

Two tax bills in late 1950, including one which raised withholding taxes 20 percent, were merely "first steps," Truman said. The next "must be a very big step," he added.

"The real economic cost of this defense effort is that we must work harder, reduce consumption, and forego improvements in farm, business and household equipment," said Truman. "This cost cannot be put off into the future. It must be paid by the people now."

"The new taxes must press harder upon every source of available revenue," he said. This includes not only income taxes but excise taxes which "should be higher and more extensive." Excise taxes is another name for sales taxes.

DON'T BOTHER PROFITS

Truman reverted again and again to the theme that "all" must make sacrifices. He was vague as to what form the sacrifices of business men must make. They should not expect to continue raking in profits at their present level, he said. (The President pointed out that during the last quarter profits before taxes were at the astronomical figure of \$48 billion.)

However "profits should not be taxed to the extent which would jeopardize production or destroy incentives," Truman said reassuringly.

The President was more specific as sacrifices to be demanded of workers.

"They should seek out jobs which are essential to the defense effort. They should cooperate by

(Continued on Page 6)

3 1/2 Millions in Army By June, Says Gov't

WASHINGTON.—The Defense Department Friday raised its goal to 3,462,205 men under arms by June 30 and indicated an even higher goal may be announced soon. Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg told the Senate Preparedness Subcom-

mittee the armed forces plan to build up to the new goal "as early as possible" and not later than June 30.

It represents an increase of 262,205 men over plans announced only yesterday and presumably will require larger draft quotas. Officials already have threatened that the Army will take husbands and fathers unless Congress authorizes an 18-year-old draft.

Mrs. Rosenberg said the mobilization set-up was approved by President Truman this morning.

Hinting that even higher military manpower goals may be set within the next few weeks, she urged the committee to approve the Defense Department's request for sharply revised draft legislation.

The Defense Department wants to combine the draft with a modified universal military training program under which 18-year olds would be called for four months of basic training and 23 months of regular service, followed by a period in the reserves.

Unless the plan is approved, Mrs. Rosenberg threatened, it will be necessary to draft veterans and heads of families to meet the new goals.

"Even under the most optimistic estimates, we would be bankrupt of manpower" by 1952, she added. She also told the committee that

the armed forces will follow a policy of calling up members of the active reserves ahead of inactive reservists, and reservists who are non-veterans before reservists who saw service in World War II. But it probably will be impossible to

follow this policy in every instance. Under the previous 3,200,000 goal, the Army was to have 1,353,000 men by June 30, the Navy 725,000, the Marine Corps 166,000 and the Air Force 971,000.

Nazi Who Attacked Captive U.S. Flier Leaves Prison

LANDSBERG, Germany.—Karl Boess, 47, Nazi war criminal convicted of assaulting a surrendered American flier during the war, was released from Landsberg prison today. Boess completed his eight-year sentence, with time off for "good behavior."

U.S. PLANES STRAFE OWN MEDICAL UNIT IN KOREA

United States planes bombed and strafed a medical detachment of an American Army unit in Korea, according to reports received Friday from the central front. The planes, identified as Corsairs, raked their own men with machine guns, napalm bombs and rockets.

Witnesses put the number of attacking planes at six to 12. The incident apparently is a result of the wild, indiscriminate bombing of Korea following the order recently issued by the MacArthur command to shoot "everything that moves."

Chile State Rail Workers Strike

SANTIAGO, Chile.—A group of 2,400 state railway workers struck Friday, because of a dispute over higher wages and overtime payment. Strikers included workers in the shops at Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion.

Bronx Job Bias Parley Saturday

The Bronx ALP will sponsor a conference Saturday at 1 p.m., against job discrimination. The conference will be held in McKinley Ballroom, 1258 Boston Rd.

The conference will take up problems of domestic workers and the fight against discrimination in breweries and industry in general, as well as the distributive trades of the 149 St. and Third Ave. area.

Speakers and panel leaders include Ferdinand Smith, Harlem Trade Union Council; Leon Strauss, Fur and Leather Workers Union; Nina Evans, Domestic Workers Union; Ike Clinton Young, Progressives of America, and Joseph Squires, UE.

Rev. Edler C. Hawkins is chairman of the committee in charge of the conference.

New Evidence Uncovered in Frameup of the Martinsville 7

Special to The Worker

RICHMOND, Va. — New and startling evidence revealing the frameup of the Martinsville Seven was uncovered this week as a nationwide campaign to halt the scheduled executions of the seven Negro men got underway. Unless appeals to Gov. John S. Battle for executive clemency are successful, the seven innocent men are scheduled to die in the electric chair in the state penitentiary here Feb. 2 and 9.

As the execution days neared, it was determined by the Worker that Judge Kennon C. Whittle, who provided the one-a-day trials against the men is a close associate of two prosecutors of the seven. These two are W. R. Broadus and Hannibal Joyce, a member of the law firm of Whittle, Whittle, Joyce and Stone.

Broadus and Joyce, as business and law partners of Judge Whittle, were handpicked by Judge Whittle to assist Irvin Cubine, the commonwealth attorney, in pressing for the death of the seven men in rigged trials conducted during April and May, 1949.

Whittle and the three prosecutors then conferred and agreed on the choice of seven white attorneys to "defend" the seven men. This was done to prevent the families of the men from making their own arrangements to find defense lawyers for their sons.

Whittle picked C. P. Kearfoot to defend one of the men. Kearfoot is a law partner of Broadus. The

other appointed attorneys were W. L. Joyce, former commonwealth attorney; Frank P. Burton, former State senator; Joseph H. Whitehead, another ex-commonwealth attorney, all three of whom had been closely associated with Broadus in private and county government business.

Three younger attorneys appointed by Whittle were under Whittle's dominance. They represented numerous Martinsville firms and Whittle was director of those companies. Whittle is listed as a director of the First National Bank of Martinsville, the American Furniture Co., the Patrick Henry Ice and Storage Co., Lanier Farm, Inc., Cross Laundry Co., Burch-Hodges-Stone, Inc., and the Martinsville Land and Development Co.

Broadus is a brother director with Whittle on the First National Bank board. Sitting with them are the same class of rulers of the industrial town. On one jury sat R. M. Simmons, Jr., son of the American Furniture Co. president; and J. C. Ragland, Piedmont Trust Bank secretary.

The legal set-up, from Judge Whittle on down, was geared to turn out death sentences for the

seven men. It was arranged and carried out by the industrial and bank moguls to further their dominance over the town's Negro and white workers.

THREE TOP OFFICIALS of these major firms sat on the grand jury that indicted the men. They were C. W. Holt, department store owner and director of the First National Bank; S. E. Booker, ex-mayor and director of the Piedmont Trust Bank; and F. V. Woodson, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the American Furniture Co.

The six all-white juries that were picked to try the men came from other directors of the American Furniture Co., and the Bassett Furniture Industries, which, with Dupont, form the major industries in the town of 18,000.

The prosecutors moved with care against the men, even with their contrived legal machine. They

coached Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd in her well-rehearsed story that she had been "raped." They utilized forced "confessions" from the seven men to back-up their main witness. Their picked adversaries, the seven defense attorneys, put up less than token opposition to the stories of Mrs. Floyd or the introduction and use of the confessions.

JUDGE WHITTLE advised his partners and ruled for them constantly from the bench. Defense attorneys were, in turn, admonished by him when they inadvertently asked embarrassing questions.

The care of the prosecutors was exercised to close off all loopholes in the expected appeals of the men to higher courts. Then the industrial and legal leaders of Martinsville closed off other avenues through which appeals for a new trial could be made by ordering Mrs. Floyd to get out of town. A six-month investigation by three private detectives hired by the NAACP has failed to find a trace of the woman.

New court appeals, and a third mass campaign to save the lives of

the men, were in motion to break this contrived legal machine.

The NAACP was planning to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Richmond District Court. The petition will be based on condemnation of the systematic discrimination of courts against Negroes. The courts, the NAACP contends, have at all times sentenced Negroes accused of "rape" to death, while sentencing white men accused of the same charge to jail terms.

Two stays of execution for the men were wrung from Gov. Battle in 1949 and 1950 after world-wide protests poured into the governor's mansion in Richmond. The Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven this week appealed to "every union local, every church, every freedom-loving individual and organization" to step up their protests to Battle.

A statement by the committee declared that the Supreme Court's refusal to review the appeal of the men not only upheld the death sentence against them but has promoted the "discriminatory use of the death penalty against Negroes in 'rape' and other cases."

Labor Unity Body Offers Aid to Shoe Strikers

Offers of support to 5,000 shoe workers, entering their third week of a stoppage for cost-of-living increases, were made this week by representatives of 100,000 New York City unionists. The offer came from the United Labor Action Committee which organized strike assistance for mine workers, Chrysler auto workers, and furriers in Gloversville, N. Y., several months ago.

The helping hand was advanced as shoe workers settled down to what their officials said may be a long stoppage. The 5,000 workers left their shops two weeks ago after the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade adamantly refused even to consider demands for a 15-cent an hour cost of living increase and the boosting of the basic minimum wage to \$1.

AS THE STRIKE ended its first week, the manufacturers pressed Walter Brower, the industry's

"impartial" arbitrator, into service. Brower ordered the 5,000 unionists back to the shops, and told the bosses to withhold pay due the workers.

He also set himself up as a one-man board to award damages to the manufacturers, and directed Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers, to expel all shoe union members involved in the walkout.

In a packed union rally held at Manhattan Center, Isadore Rosenberg, joint council manager, condemned Brower's intervention which he termed went far beyond the arbitrator's authority.

Rank and file workers gave Brower their answer. They called for his immediate removal as arbitrator.

Negro Mothers Wonder What Will Happen to Sons

By John Hudson Jones

The Negro mothers interviewed by The Worker concerning war and the draft asked and had answers to some deep questions facing the American people as a whole. The first mother spoken to was Mrs. Melina Sanders, of West 129 St. She was attending

the recent Harlem rally that protested the policy killing of Negro veteran John Derrick. With her was her 17 year-old son Bill and her 9 year-old daughter Aida.

"If this one here," Mrs. Sanders said, as she entered the meeting place, and meaning her son, "has to go and fight will he come home and get shot like that poor Derrick boy? I can't understand what it's all about anyway. I've prayed and asked the Lord to stop it before Bill has to go, but it looks like it's going to keep on going."

"My son Henry joined the Army long before this war broke out," Mrs. Faith Williams, of the Abraham Lincoln Housing Project said. "I didn't want him to go, but he couldn't find a job. Always was a proud boy, so his father and I didn't try to stop him. But now his letters from Germany sound so unhappy. But he's so proud he's determined to make the best of his mistake."

"I don't believe in war any-

where in the world," was the definite answer of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, a pregnant woman also attending the Derrick rally. "I think people ought to read the Bible more and see what Jesus Christ had to say about peace. He was the Prince of Peace, wasn't he? Peace on earth and good will toward all men, that's what he taught, didn't he? Something's wrong that everybody's talking about how Christian they are and then go rushing off to shoot and slaughter!"

"My boy always did take things joking-like," Mrs. Cynthia Body, a beautician said. "When he got his greetings he came and told me, 'Mamma here's a letter that says I should come down to see my Uncle Sam. But mamma, how can I go? My Uncle isn't named Sam, he's named Henry!' I cried the day he left, and I'm still crying inside over what may happen to him. He is such a lively and good boy. It doesn't make any sense that I can see."

Here were the sentiments of four Negro mothers. All were sorely disturbed about the fate of their sons. Others spoken to wanted to know what did the future hold for their sons.

"What're the colored boys going to get out of it. They promised them heaven and earth the last time and they haven't got nothing. Now they don't even promise the colored boys anything but a chance to get shot up somewhere in the Pacific Ocean."

There are recruiting posters along Seventh Avenue and West 125 St. They tell of wonderful "opportunities."

And Mrs. Esther Biggins took note of them too, when we asked her was she a mother and if so how she felt about things today.

"Well son, I'm a mother of four daughters, but no sons. If I had one I'd tell him to go and look at that picture in the rack there. I don't see any Negroes in the picture."

Negro Seaman Reports on Peace Congress

There is no question that the World Peace Congress in Warsaw last November actually represented the great majority of mankind, according to Jesse Gray, 27-year-old Negro seaman who was sent there as one of two delegates of the rank and file of New York's maritime workers.

Gray stayed in Poland for a month after the Congress to attend a conference of the Seamen's and Dockers International, an affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He returned to New York just a week ago.

"Already, I've talked informally to well over 500 seamen in and around the union hall," he told The Worker. "There is immense interest in the Congress, and they asked all kinds of questions. They

know the score, even if many are not ready to buck the Curran machine."

He emphasized the seamen want a peace program of trade with the USSR, the Eastern Democracies and China, and he plans to work for the organization of a peace movement on the waterfront that will include all who want peace regardless of union or political grouping.

THE FIRST STEP has been in the organization of a meeting on January 26 at Yugoslav Hall where he will report on the Congress to rank and file seamen and other workers.

Aside from the great and powerful delegations from China, the USSR, the Eastern Democracies,

which represented virtually the entire peoples of these lands, Gray was impressed by the breadth and power of the delegations from Italy, France, Australia, West Africa, West Germany and other parts of the imperialist world.

"Even the intellectuals in these delegations were in many cases chosen to go by large masses of workers," he noted. "They represented all sectors of society, but they got their strength and power out of the fact that the hearts of these delegations were the workers."

In this sense, he noted, the American delegation, while broad in its representation, was relatively weak.

IN EVALUATING the Congress,

he said he was especially impressed with the observation of Pietro Nenni, Italian Socialist leader, that the Congress represented a "sixth power" in the world, and that the "Big Five" would have to reckon with it as such.

He was also struck by the observation of the Soviet delegate, Fadayeve, that the USSR still looked forward to the UN to work for peace. But if it did not, the people would find a solution.

Fadayeve made the point that whereas the great Chinese People, a fifth of the world, were not represented at the UN, they were represented at the Peace Congress.

As regards Poland, Gray declared he was especially struck

by the "new youth," full of vigor, song, zest for life. There was no interest in war, he said.

He described the handsome, modern homes he saw being built on a cooperative farm he visited.

As a Negro, Gray said, he was struck by the reaction of the people to their knowledge of oppression in America. The Negro delegates, he declared, were received especially warmly and sympathetically. The atmosphere was so sharply different from America, he declared, that the white members of America's fifty-two man delegation to the Congress, themselves strongly opposed to all forms of discrimination, were strongly impressed by the difference.

Letters from mine, factory and field

Negro Dockers Tell of Struggles

Dear Editor:

I'm a longshoreman. The other night me and my buddy went to a meeting held by the NAACP at Bishop Lawson's church at 124th Street and Seventh Ave. We went there, like a lot of other people, to protest against the murder of a colored soldier by two white cops.

The day before in a restaurant on the waterfront, we ran into a couple of longshoremen who were giving out throwaways advertising this meeting. We took a few of them and gave them out to some other fellows on the dock where we work. They said they were going to the meeting too if they didn't get shaped up for work that Friday night. They were sore as hell about the Derrick case. So were we.

Anyhow, we went to the meeting and the president of the New York NAACP said that the only other New York papers besides the Amsterdam News and the N. Y. Age that reported John Derrick's murder were the Daily Worker and the Compass. That's one reason why I'm writing to you. I guess I'll write to the Compass too.

It seems like everytime anything bad happens to a Negro in New York or any place else, every daily paper in town writes it up in big letters but as soon as a colored man is beat up or shot

New York

down in Harlem, like John Derrick was, by some lousy cops for something he didn't do, that's the last you ever hear of it.

But this time, it's not going to be that way. Not if I, and a lot of other colored people, have anything to say about it; and judging by the size of that meeting I went to, a lot of people in Harlem and other places will have plenty to say about the murder of John Derrick.

WHAT I started out to say was "thanks" for writing up the Derrick story and telling people the truth about the whole rotten case. Sometimes I guess it takes something awful like that to open people's eyes. I know it opened mine.

It's things like the Derrick case that make Negroes fighting mad, especially longshoremen like me who run into all kinds of prejudice on the job every day of the week and who know what jimcrow really means.

In the first place we have a tough time even trying to get a day's work on the waterfront because of the lousy "shape-up" system of hiring where the stevedore in charge has all the say in picking out the men who make up the gangs. He shows all kinds of favoritism in picking out these men.

Even then Negroes don't get any of the deck or dock jobs. They always have to go down in

the hold while only white longshoremen are given the winch-driving, gangway, stringpiece or other soft spots.

But don't think Negroes take all this laying down. We've got a record for fighting back. Right now, for instance, down here in Local 791 we are trying to get a Negro longshoreman elected night-delegate. There never has been a night-delegate here before, black or white, and the men have never had any kind of protection during the night shift when certain beefs come up. So, if a Negro is elected to this high union job, it will make history on the Chelsea docks.

When it happens you can bet your boots that the colored longshoremen themselves made it possible, because we have been fighting for some kind of leadership for a long time. What's more, it's only fair since most of the banana handlers are Negroes or Puerto Ricans and should have one of their own group to go to bat for them when they need it.

After a long fight, we've also won something else the men feel pretty good about. That is, an extra man on the stool to help put the bananas on the carrier's shoulders. For years it has been the practice to work only one man in this spot and each carrier was forced to help lift his own load to his shoulders.

Member of Night Gang
Local 781.

The Worker

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America's Hottest News

HAVE YOU been following the biggest story of the year?

No. It's not any gambling or racket story. Or any torso murder.

Not even the ravings and rantings of the striped-pants warriors in Washington about "our dire peril" which no one can see.

The big story has been running in the columns of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

It is being written not by trained journalists.

It is being written by the thousands of American mothers and fathers who are sick and tired of the miserable Korean war with its endless casualty lists! It is being written in letters to newspapers, in wires to President Truman and to Congressmen and Senators.

If you have not been following this story, you have been missing the biggest truth in our nation today—the plain people DON'T WANT ANY MORE WAR, and they are saying so.

HERE ARE some examples, taken at random:

Frank Porter, radio commentator in Richmond, Virginia, asked his listeners:

"Should we pull out of Korea?" Out of 98 phone calls, 98 said "Yes."

Detroit Free Press: "Acheson has become brash and uncompromising. . . ."

Austin Wood, columnist in the Wheeling News-Register says:

"Very few citizens doubt any longer that our intervention in Korea was a stupid blunder. . . . Are we to commit this same blunder in Indo-China, in Malaya, in Yugoslavia?"

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette notes with stinging irony:

"MacArthur's intelligence service seems to have been repaired to a degree unknown to History. It is now so perfect that the General could count 446,406 Reds along the fighting front, of which 277,173 were Chinese. This accounts for the delay in the all-out Communist offensive. The enemy had to stay put long enough for MacArthur to complete his count."

SO IT GOES. From coast to coast, America is waking up to the fraud of the Korean adventure, to the deep hoax of the entire "stop Communism" foreign policy which is leading the USA to ruin and catastrophe.

Only the kind of paper we are—a working class paper—could be interested in this peoples fight for peace. Alone, practically, this paper speaks for the real America of the common people.

One word: Where are the messages of peace from the shops and factories, the mines and railroads? We are sure that they are there a hundred-fold. Let us hear labor's voice, the conversations, the letters, the discussions, etc.

We want to thank our readers who have been sending in the clippings from the newspapers. We want more. Send yours.

AUTO PAINTERS FIND PAY RISE CAN BE WON

The Editor:

The men who paint the Willys bodies sat down recently right in their department and showed that real wage increases can be won.

The painters, like so many other Willys workers, had found that the new 10 cents wage increase wasn't a wage increase at all since the union leadership had tied it to no raises in production.

The painters who work on the group bonus system found they would not receive the 10 cents that had been negotiated. This was because they were already working at top speed and could not push their production ceilings any higher.

So the whole department simply sat down, demanding their ten cents anyway.

The sitdown sent company and union officials into a dither.

And the result was that the company added three more men to the paint line. This pushed up group

TOLEDO.

production sufficiently to give each painted the 10 cents demand.

While the painters' militant activity won them their pay raise, the workers in Department 185, final body assembly, were still fighting for theirs.

At this writing, Department 185 was still at the old pay rate after rejecting a company steal.

The men had been working 108 bodies daily per group for \$2 hourly. The company moved out one man and paid \$2.10 for 100 bodies. Ten days later the company brought the men back and bumped production up to 114.

This was a six-body increase for the 10 cents.

But the men said "nothing doing." And they're back to \$2.

On the trim line the workers met another company maneuver. The company sent in women for the lighter trim jobs. This left the heavier jobs for them en who found the speed of the line made a day's work impossible unless it was broken with lighter jobs.

The men walked out in protest.

The very next day the company agreed to assign all trim jobs according to seniority.

Here the men were sucked into a move against the women workers. The union settlement should have permitted the women to remain on lighter work and forced the company to slow down the heavy line.

While these rank and file actions on wages and speedup are spreading, an anti-Gosser group, the Equity League, has appeared under the lead of Toots Martin. This is the first time in years that an opposition in this shop has dared to be publicly known.

So far the Equity League and the Unity Committee, which supports Gosser, have been pummeling each other with leaflets.

Whether either side will take up the economic issues that confront Willys workers, like wages, speedup and Negro rights, remains to be seen.

—WILLYS WORKER.

HOW THE BOSS SET OUT TO WRECK THE UNION

To the Editor:

About two and a half years ago I was employed in a radio and television shop where quite a few Negroes and Mexicans were also employed. We had the CIO union in our shop, but the employers didn't relish this set-up so they decided to break it up. Here is how they went about it:

First, poor materials were given to the workers which crumbled in our hands, other materials weren't workable after they were inserted into the sets, such as levers because contact parts were faulty.

Second, poor tools were given to workers with which to work with which made it necessary for workers to be constantly running to the tool room to have tools sharpened, tightened or otherwise adjusted, or exchanged altogether.

Third, workers were being transferred from one department to the other more and more frequently. Then about this time one by one workers were called into a small

office and were given aptitude tests, quite a few of them had been with the company from about five to ten years or so. While all this was happening quite a few workers were quitting for the obvious reasons. In the meantime new workers were hired, fewer Negroes and Mexicans were hired, help was chosen with great caution against any peoples with consideration for their fellow workers.

Fourth, part-time workers were also hired, as time went on the part-time workers worked longer hours, thus there wasn't too much work for full-time workers.

Last but not least our stewards, etc., sold out to the corporation which was not surprising as our complaints to them were ignored most of the time.

"You know what happened to our union!" Miss J. R.

Coast Un-Americans Seek Julius Fuchik

SAN FRANCISCO,

—The California State Un-American Activities Committee is searching for a top "big shot" Communist whom they want for questioning, who goes by the name of Julius Fuchik and is the author of some "Communist documents." Actually, Fuchik is the famous Czech Communist and Resistance hero who was murdered by the Gestapo in 1943.

The California Un-Americans, investigating Communism among Stanford University students, head a letter in which a student referred to "Notes from the Gallows," Fuchik's world-famous book. The student called this book the "documents of Fuchik." Norman Nini, an "expert" anti-Communist witness, interpreted this phrase for the investigators as probably "a super-secret document" for top Communist Party leaders, "something put out by a big shot."

"If we can find this Julius Fuchik that would be the key!" exclaimed special investigator Richard E. Coombs. "Expert" Nini agreed.

PEACE STAND MADE ISSUE IN PITTSBURGH TRIAL OF 3

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH. — In an inflammatory opening statement to the jury in the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial, the prosecutor denounced the Communist Party as "sedition" because it was opposed to American military operations in Korea. The prosecutor, Loran Lewis, also charged that the three on trial were "sedition" because they had tried to spread their ideas among Westinghouse workers in East Pittsburgh.

The prosecutor also asked the jury to consider Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, one of the defendants, as "sedition" because he fought the Spanish fascist dictator Franco.

The prosecutor also heaped abuse on Andy Onda, veteran Communist leader in the steel and coal towns of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent, the two other defendants.

He listed Dolsen's "crimes" as the sale of literature opposing the war in Asia and as the distribution of other Communist publications.

Lewis predicted that his witnesses would say that a "Moscow school" taught Communists how to overturn automobiles and destroy

property, and that Communists had committed "sedition" by selling the Communist Manifesto and Lenin's Imperialism.

Defense Attorney John T. McTernan asked the court to rule out all references to the Communist Party on two grounds.

1. The judge had refused to permit the defense to question jurors about their bias against the Communist Party.

2. The vaguely worded indictment did not mention the Communist Party.

Defense opening statements will be made by Steve Nelson and McTernan Monday.

Nelson is acting as his own attorney.

Ireland Bans Life Magazine

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—The international edition of the American magazine Life was banned from sale and distribution in the Republic of Ireland today by the Irish Censorship and Publications Board. The board declared the magazine "has usually or frequently been indecent or obscene."

WORLD YOUTH GROUP JOINS FIGHT FOR MARTINSVILLE 7

The World Federation of Democratic Youth, representing 70,000,000 young men and women in 80 countries of the world, "will leave no stone unturned" in the fight to save the Martinsville Seven, the

organization has written the Civil Rights Congress, in a letter received yesterday for the WFDY headquarters in France.

"We have just learned," says the letter, "that the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal of the Martinsville Seven. The youth of the world will be quick to see this refusal as another vote of approval by Truman's Administration for the racist policies which constitute part of his government's official policy."

With denial of their appeal for review, executions for the seven innocent Negro victims of a white supremacy frameup are automatically set for Feb. 2 and Feb. 5. Only a stay of execution by Gov. Battle of Virginia or a writ of habeas corpus by a federal court can delay their death.

The CRC has called on trade unions and all organizations of Negro and white Americans to write, phone or telegraph Gov. Battle in Richmond, Va., urging he grant a stay of execution for the Martinsville Seven and extend executive clemency.

Maritime Peace Delegates Report
Hear: JESSE GRAY
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Truman

(Continued from Page 3)

working longer hours wherever it will help the defense effort. More people should seek work than in normal times. . . .

It was in this connection that Truman said that the "workers—along with management—must find ways to settle disputes without stopping essential production."

"Workers must make sacrifices. They must seek the jobs which need doing, in the location where these jobs must be done, instead of the jobs which may be most pleasant in the location which are most convenient. They must accept restraints and controls upon wages, designed to prevent the wage increases which would be attainable if more goods were being produced for wage earners to buy."

MAKE SACRIFICES

The American families must also make sacrifices, said Truman. "They can expect very sharp curtailment in the supply of durable equipment which brings convenience and entertainment to the home. They will have to make their household goods last longer, their automobiles and appliances, their linen and clothes. They must save a larger portion of their incomes. Many of them must postpone buying a new house."

Truman estimated the "total obligation authority" for the war program during the next 18 months at \$140 billion he hinted that actual spending would not be far behind. By December of this year he said spending for arms would reach an annual rate of about \$55 billion, \$35 billion above the present rate.

Experts here who read between the lines of the President's economic message said it indicated an expenditure of \$140 billion for war preparation during the next 18 months. This estimate was based on Truman's statement that during 1951 the war effort would take 18 percent of the total national output.

WASHINGTON. — President Truman Friday signed the \$3,100,000,000 "civil defense" bill. Among those present at the ceremonies was the juncrow ex-governor of Florida Millard F. Caldwell, who was recently named "civil defense administrator" by Truman.

The new law gives full legal status to Caldwell's agency. Under the law, if the President proclaims a "civil defense emergency," Caldwell's agency would have authority to requisition private property and to spend public funds without regard to congressional appropriations.

The measure also provides for a "volunteer corps" of 15,000,000 civil defense workers and bomb-shelter construction.

The NAACP has protested giving the wide powers contained in this measure to a person like Caldwell, with his juncrow record as governor of Florida.

CORRECTION

A typographical error appeared in last week's edition of The Worker in the message to the Communist Party's 15th Convention from the Communist Party of the Netherlands. It should have read: "The courageous and resolute struggle for the safety and the freedom of all the peoples on earth, waged by the Communist Party of the U.S. headed by Bill Foster and other leaders calls forth our admiration."

The word "against" appeared in print instead of the word "for" the safety. . . .

Rapped by GOP

WASHINGTON. — President Truman's call for a tax boost of more than \$8,000,000,000 Friday drew a Republican protest that he is "hysterical." Democrats voiced doubt that federal taxes, already about the highest in history, can be raised as much as Truman indicated—perhaps as much as \$15,000,000,000.

Poland Protests Ban on Consuls In West Reich

WARSAW.—Poland accused the United States Government today of "dangerous aggression against peace" by depriving Polish diplomats in Germany of consular privileges.

A note handed to U. S. Ambassador Joseph Flack Wednesday and released Friday protested a letter from American High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy on Oct. 25 which informed Polish officials they would be deprived of consular privileges.

The note said McCloy's action was "connected with U. S. pressure on west German leaders to remilitarize the western zone."

The note said McCloy's action violated international law, ignored four-power agreements on Germany, and was "part of dangerous aggression against peace."

Warsaw newspapers front paged the Polish protest.

Asks Death for Burma Surgeon

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 12.—A Government prosecutor demanded Friday that American missionary-surgeon Gordon Seagrave be sentenced to death for "inciting or attempting to wage war" against Burma.

The prosecution charged Seagrave permitted Karen rebel troops to establish firing positions in his Burma hospital compound.

The court was expected to reach a verdict Wednesday.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
CONCERT N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, 106 E. 14th Street, near Union Square. Leon Malamut, concertina soloist, Chas. Riley, famous Negro tenor, Mrs. Roshko, pianist. Leon Malamut and Samuel Schwartz, concertina duets. Lovers of good music take note.

THE ROOSEVELT STORY—today's events have given new meaning to this wonderful film of our nation's greatest age—commentary by Canada Lee. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c. Social dancing. Don't miss it!

A MUSICAL EVENING and concert given by the Tchaikovsky Club is taking place, Jan. 13th, 8:30, at Malin Studios, 225 West 46th St. We always have a good time at the Tchaikovsky affairs, so please come and bring your friends.

"LIFE IN BLOOM," in beautiful color, based on the life of Russian scientist Ivan Michurin, and conveys the revolutionary ideas of Lysenko's principles on heredity, with music by Dmitri Shostakovich, will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 13-14. Extra—"The Hollywood Ten," story of John Howard Lawson and the other progressive screen writers. Two showings each night. Sat., 8:30 and 10:30; Sun., 8 and 10. Dancing all evening in our new Social Hall. Donation 83c (plus tax).

LUCKY 13 DANCE given by the Fur Club LVL. Refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Saturday, Jan. 13 at 257 Second Ave. Contribution 75c.

FIGHT BACK and Save the Martinsville Seven. Mass Rally (hear Mrs. Grayson), at 126 Street and Lenox Avenue, 6 to 7:30 p.m. After Rally enjoy yourself at Social at Harlem Civil Rights Congress, 53 West 125th Street—Dancing—refreshments—entertainment includes Peace Caravan. Donation 50c.

SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB, presents the startling film that shatters racial myths, "Without Prejudice," produced in USSR, English titles. 111 W. 88th St. 3 showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Adm. to members \$1.00. Social all evening.

Bronx
LAST PARTY HERE — We're moving. Dancing to the Young Stars Band. Fun, Food, Entertainment, Saturday, Jan. 13th.

Flu Epidemic Hits England

LONDON. — Britain faces the possibility of a national influenza epidemic, the Health Ministry announced Friday as deaths in the last week reached 458.

Tens of thousands of flu cases were reported in the great shipping center of Liverpool and the mining city of Newcastle, and the disease was beginning to strike the big textile hub of Manchester.

The figure of 458 deaths compared with 102 fatalities for the previous week. Health Ministry officials said the possibility of a nationwide epidemic "cannot be ruled out."

London has not yet been hit seriously by the disease, but it was apparent from local reports that the infection was spreading. Ninety deaths were reported in Liverpool alone.

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9 p.m. Subs. 50c. Prospect Club YPA, 631 E. 169th St., Bronx.
AMATEUR NIGHT — Surprises — Club Unity's new "Fun for All" social dancing—refreshments—entertainment—Subs. 50c. 8:30 p.m. 1029 East 163rd St. Room No. 5.

SUNDAY
Manhattan
"LIFE IN BLOOM," in beautiful color, based on the life of Russian scientist Ivan Michurin, and conveys the revolutionary ideas of Lysenko's principles on heredity, with music by Dmitri Shostakovich, will be presented by the Midtown Film Circle at 77 Fifth Ave. (off 15th St.), on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Jan. 13-14. Extra—"The Hollywood Ten," story of John Howard Lawson and the other progressive screen writers. Two showings each night. Sat., 8:30 and 10:30; Sun., 8 and 10. Dancing all evening in our new Social Hall. Donation 83c (plus tax).
THE ROOSEVELT STORY—today's events have given new meaning to the wonderful film of our nation's greatest age. Commentary by Canada Lee. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way), 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c. Social dancing. Don't miss it!
JOHN DEWEY: Philosophy of American Imperialism will be the topic of the round-table discussion with Howard Selsam, Harry Martel, Joseph Nahem, Harry Wells, to be given at the Jefferson School's Sunday evening forum. 8 p.m. Sub. \$1.00. Refreshments served.

Bronx
SEE the timely, high-powered Soviet picture "China Express," plus the delightful "Leningrad Music Hall," Sunday evening, Jan. 14th, 8:30 p.m. Auspices Bronx Film Circle and ALP 8th A.D., 683 Allerton Ave. Donation 75c (including tax).

Brooklyn
DR. HERBERT APTEHEK lectures "Nazification of Germany," at 402 Kensington St., B'klyn, above Republic Theatre. Sun., Jan. 14, 8 p.m. Subs. 50c.

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\$37 to Free Puerto Rican Woman Held Slave in B'klyn

By Michael Singer

On Sunday, Jan. 7, a Puerto Rican woman, Miss Zenovia Selles, 23, was given her freedom by Petito Petronella, but only after being paid \$37. This happened in Brooklyn.

Held as an indentured servant, Miss Selles charged she had been forced to clean and wash for the Petronella family in their 11-room, 4-story house at 15 Bay 29 St., without pay since Oct. 16, 1950.

Here are the facts:

On Oct. 16 last year, through the "arrangements" of Judge Aomona and his mother Senora Angelina, friends of the Petronella family in Puerto Rico, Miss Selles was "shipped" by Pan-American Air Lines to New York. She worked for the Petronella family seven days a week, morning to night, "paying off" her passage. She received no money, no clothes, no expenses.

She was not permitted to leave the house.

THE STORY of modern-day slavery was uncovered on New Year's Eve when Miss Selles was found weeping bitterly on 86 St., around the corner from her "home." She was shabbily dressed. She was cold. She had no place to go, no friends. She spoke no English.

A delegation of community citizens, led by Shirley Schiffman, American Labor Party leader, demanded from the Petronella family that Miss Selles be released and her wages paid. The Petronellas agreed, but only on the condition that they be "paid the balance of her passage cost," which amounted to \$32. They insisted also on another \$5 for an old overcoat they had given her.

The Civil Rights Congress has retained an attorney to force full payment of wages from Oct. 16, 1950. Miss Selles, in the meantime, is

living with a Puerto Rican family.

WHEN THE DELEGATION first visited the Petronellas, the master, who is a free lance advertising agent for Il Progresso, frightened at the exposure, said he took Miss Selles to "operas" and bought her "clothes."

Miss Selles gestured with eyes, hands and head: "It's a lie, a lie, a lie."

"She can go where she likes after she pays off her passage," Mrs. Petronella told the delegation. Why did she do this? she was asked. "They're cheaper," Mrs. Petronella retorted.

IT WAS LEARNED that the Petronellas' friends in Puerto Rico, Judge Aomona and his mother, got another woman for the Petronella kin in Chicago and are engaged in this chattel-slave block system regularly. The Petronellas admitted they had "employed" another woman for six years under similar conditions.

Miss Selles' "wages" of \$30 a month was cut to \$25 because the bed sheets "went to the laundry." But the "wages," even after the cut, were not paid. They were supposed to pay for her "transportation."

The system of American imperialism which holds the Puerto Rican islands and its people in the most vicious grip of colonial oppression, has long been responsible for the "importation" of Puerto Ricans to be exploited as domestic servants in U. S. homes as virtual slaves.

Instances of such indentured servants bought and paid for by Americans who utilize "agencies" to corral Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and Southern Negroes like cattle for "work" in the States, have been exposed before. But this is the first time that such a condition has been brought to light in Brooklyn.

School Budget Hearing Called

The Committee on Finance and Budget of the Board of Education will hold a public hearing on its budget for 1951-52, estimated at

\$229,963,051. The meeting will be held next Tuesday at 3 p.m. at 110 Livingston St., the Board will act on the budget Thursday.

Although this is considered the largest operating budget in the history of the Board of Education, and is \$29,004,603 over the previous year, it includes no wage increase for teachers other than man-

datory salary boosts.

The budget provides for 1,005 more teachers in the lower grades. Of the \$20,000,000 increase, \$6,500,000 will go toward mandatory wage boosts. Also included is the creation of eight assistant superintendencies at annual salaries of \$13,000 each.

Vito F. Lanza, chairman of the Board's budget committee, said new increases for teachers were not included pending the report of a fact-finding committee.

Unions Urged to Protest Dewey Dictator Bill

Unions were urged Friday by the United Labor Action Committee to protest to Gov. Dewey against his "Civilian Defense Act." "We agree," said the committee, "with State Senator Morritt who described the Bill as a 'dangerous invasion of the Bill of Rights' and 'an insult to American traditions.' We feel strongly that such a bill, which would grant Governor Dewey the right to draft manpower, shut down business, confiscate homes and property, seize personal goods and possibly even destroy labor's rights and contracts on the pretext that an atom-bomb is imminent, is nothing more than a move for dictatorial power."

"Gov. Dewey proposed a 30-day study period. We call on all labor to urge Gov. Dewey to withdraw the bill immediately."

The protest against Dewey's bill was issued at a meeting of the UCLA's coordinating committee.

A-Bomber Carrier Bill Speeded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House unanimously on Friday agreed to take up next Wednesday \$2,000,000,000 bill to increase the Navy by 172 ships, including a super carrier able to handle atom bombers, and to limit debate to one hour.

The bill was rushed through the House Armed Services Committee last Tuesday after a bare two hours of testimony.

FRENCH LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

saying that "German rearmament supported by our government is a veritable crime against international law for it proposes furnishing of arms to a country with whom a state of war still exists."

Protests from mothers, Protestant ministers and shopkeepers condemn this remilitarization of Germany, and subscriptions in support of the La Pallice dockers—who refused to unload American war materials—are coming from wide sections of the labor movement.

LONDON.—An enthusiastic audience of over 2,000 in London's Kingsway district unanimously endorsed the setting up of a "Peace With China Council." Such was the interest in this little-advertised meeting that hundreds of people were turned away and a second hall had to be obtained, which was filled.

The new Council is supported by five Labor members of parliament and a Tory M.P. Its objective is to promote a resolution carried by the meeting for the admission of People's China in the United Nations, because "no major question affecting Asia can be solved" without the participation of the Chinese People's Government "on terms of equality." The resolution also called for a reaffirmation of the Cairo Declaration setting forth China's right to Formosa.

The chairman, Viscount Stansgate (a Labor peer and former Secretary of State for India), castigated the idea of an economic blockade of China as a "crazy plan" which could only end in war. Labor M.P. Sorensen was loudly applauded when he declared that "there must be no war with China." Rev. Henry Carter, chairman of the National Peace Committee, stated that the choice was now between the "round table and the battlefield."

3rd Bishop Pleads Guilty as Spy on Czechs

PRAGUE.—Bishop Pavel Gajdic, 62, highest ranking Greek Catholic official in Czechoslovakia, pleaded guilty to charges of treason and espionage today in the state court in Bratislava.

Bishop Gajdic was the third of three bishops charged with crimes against the state to face the court. His co-defendants, Roman Catholic

Bishops Jan Tojtassak, 73, of Spisske Podhradie, and Michael Buzacka, 65, of Bratislava, testified Wednesday and yesterday. Although neither entered a plea. Although neither entered a plea. Although neither entered a plea.

Bishop Gajdic, like the others, was charged with supporting and collaborating with the Nazi puppet regime established during the war by Father Josef Tiso. He admitted he issued a number of pastoral letters calling on Greek Catholics to back the Tiso movement. Tiso was executed for treason in 1946.

The Greek Bishop was followed to the stand by the first three of 15 witnesses called by the prosecution.

We extend our condolences to the wife and family of Joe Shavelson in their moment of loss of a dear father and devoted Comrade. To us—who worked with Joe—his goal of Peace and Socialism will be our beacon to the tasks ahead.

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on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

NCAA Jimcrow, Bowling Win in Indiana

WE PRESENT TODAY two letters, dealing with two different aspects of the never ending fight against discrimination in sports. The first was sent by J. B. McLendon, Chairman of the National Basketball Committee of Colored Colleges, to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). It asks for the long overdue admittance of the Negro teams into the NCAA basketball tourney.

This comes on the heels of the castigation of the NCAA by Wilberforce State College of Ohio for holding the annual convention in Dallas, Texas, where Negro delegates could not take part without being subject to jimcrow. Wilberforce also pointed out to the NCAA that a tourney supposedly for Ohio State colleges, held at Bowling Green, had pointedly ignored inviting Wilberforce, and asked what it intended to do about that.

Mr. McLendon's letter to the NCAA:

Mr. Hugh C. Willett, President National Collegiate Athletic Assn., University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
Dear Mr. Willett:

The colored colleges of the United States are herewith requesting that at least one of their basketball teams be given a place in the NCAA Basketball Tournament. With 16 teams chosen from 16 conferences of the United States, we feel strongly that at least one of the berths in the tournament should be given to one team representing all the colored college conferences.

The minutes of the Executive Committee of the National Basketball Coaches Association of America will show that that association favors action which will integrate our teams into the playoffs. (Convention Issue 1948, P. 21, Article 5.)

On the basis of our membership in the NCAA, on the basis of fair play and sportsmanship, we are requesting your cooperation in this matter. When saying "we" I refer to the representatives of the four major colored conferences of the United States; the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Midwest Athletic Association, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and the South West Athletic Association. (You will find the membership and representatives of each association on attached sheets.)

Our committee will choose by play-offs, season's records by tournament or by committee selection (or by any method you suggest) the team to take part in the NCAA Tournament.

We are optimistic in regard to our request. We feel it is reasonable, we know it is minimum, we are certain of its practicability. We await a reply which we hope and trust will be favorable—a reply which will surely advance basketball in the NCAA and in our nation.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. McLENDON, Chairman

The National Basketball Committee of Colored Colleges.

ANOTHER LETTER, this one from George Sandy, Communist Party secretary for Indiana, deals with bowling in Indianapolis and tells a story which many of us missed in the aftermath of the campaign to end jimcrow in the ABC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

In the first bowling tournament in the city of Indianapolis in which Negroes were allowed to participate the honors were carried off by Mr. William Brown, assistant manager of the Fun Bowl in Indianapolis.

Not only did Brown win the final match game but in the city wide qualifying round with 723 men competing he was the medalist with 1,311 for the six games for an average of 218½.

As in all sporting events where sportsmen get together the competitors welcomed the proposition that every one could compete for the championship. Mr. Brown says that the event went off smoothly and that if there were some who did not wish to see him compete they were quiet about it.

This proves that the high moguls in the ABC who fought so long and bitterly to maintain jimcrow in bowling were absolutely wrong, when they maintained that the white workers were for discrimination.

It will be recalled that in early 1949 many organizations protested against the national ABC tournament being held in Indianapolis on state of Indiana property and as a result the tournament was moved to Columbus, Ohio. The ABC was running into more and more difficulty with their un-American policy and finally were forced by public opinion and pressure to change their rules.

It was rather fitting that Mr. Brown wore a Stuart Mortuary shirt as he took part in burying jimcrow on another front.

GEORGE SANDY.

Next Defeat Is Finish—Louis

Joe Louis said Friday he will quit "for sure" if he loses one more fight.

"I'm in good shape now," Louis said as he boarded a plane for Miami where he is scheduled to meet an as yet unnamed opponent on Feb. 7. "If I can't win when I'm in as good condition as I am now I'll quit and that's for sure."

Louis admitted his easy victory over Freddie Beshore of Harrisburg, Pa., at Detroit on Jan. 3 didn't prove that he was ready for another try at the title and he said he wasn't "thinking much" about meeting champion Ezzard Charles yet.

"I felt fine against Beshore," Louis said, "but I always looked good against a man who tried to carry the fight to me. I'm not even thinking about meeting Charles right now."

Louis, who was accompanied by trainer Manny Seaman, said he would fight in San Francisco on Feb. 3 and in Chicago or Detroit in March. No opponents have been named for any of the three bouts.

Maiocco Brothers Feature AAU Meet

Five national AAU champions—Hugo Maiocco, Fred Wilt, Jim Fuchs and John Vislocky and Henry Laskau—head the entry list for Saturday's Metropolitan AAU senior track and field championships at the 102nd Armory.

Maiocco was favored in the 600 yard run, Wilt in the mile, Fuchs in the shotput, Vislocky in the high jump and Laskau in the mile walk.

Maiocco will face his younger brother, Dick, in the 600. Emil Von Eling, veteran NYU coach who coaches both brothers, said Hugo was yards faster than Dick at 600 yards. Dick, a junior at NYU, beat his more experienced brother consistently in outdoor 440-yard races last year.

WORKER Sports

St. Johns Struck Big Blow for LIU Rating

Paradoxically enough, just when CCNY, last year's double tourney winning kids, is being knocked off like Notre Dame in football, New York basketball prestige is rapidly mounting. If CCNY proved itself the nation's best by sweeping two tourneys last March,

Long Island University is looming as the top combine around the land right now. There were some who rated Bradley number one, but St. Johns, another Brooklyn entry which has come along smartly, beat the touted Peoria lads, and with ease, at the Garden Thursday night and only the stubborn can any longer delay putting LIU where they belong (and where they've been in the Daily Worker weekly ratings for three weeks) which is right on top.

The persistent arguments will come from Kentucky, once beaten but mighty, and perhaps from still unbeaten Oklahoma A & M. There'll be no settling these questions except perhaps come tourney time when Sherman White and Bill Spivey may go up after the opening tap in one of the games—like the semi-final or final.

In the meanwhile it was St. Johns' night to roar—and to further entrench themselves in the first ten along with two other big city entries, unbeaten LIU and unbeaten Columbia. The Redmen exploded some myths by the manner of their victory.

First, that you can't run with the crew cut speedsters from Peoria. An early fast break attack zoomed St. Johns into a 9-1 lead and rocked the unbeaten visitors back on their heels. In this sequence certain things became clear right off the bat. Bradley is not really a sound defensive team, not against a typical New York team like St. Johns, anyhow. Playing the ball instead of the man all the time, doesn't work against a really courtwise team schooled in fast moves and taking advantage of every slip. Looking for interceptions only may work as "defense" against Drake, but not against Dombroski, McMahon and McGilvray of St. Johns.

Another thing that was quickly evident was that little Gene Melchiorre was in for a rough night both offensively and defensively. On offense, he was blanketed by the steel sprung McGilvray, and when St. Johns got the ball he was unable to keep up with the moves of Jack McMahon, a great ball-player having his best night. Melchiorre, the All American, fouled put in the second half with four points, all fouls.

As Bradley lost poise and started to press in the second half, St. Johns rode herd and poured it on. They were even blowing some of the layups they usually made, as they drove through the loose Bradley defense like whirlwinds, with Zawoluk on the outside to open the lanes.

Actually it was more of a rout than the 68-59 score reveals, since St. Johns had an 18 point lead with a minute and half to go.

After the game, a grumpy coach

Fordly Anderson, the same who refused to concede City was the better club last March, said St. Johns was good, but not as good as Indiana, which team Bradley beat in Peoria. That may well be. He did throw a bouquet to McMahon, however.

Bradley will quite likely be back for the Invitation Tourney. And even though it may not be around to plague them this time (the Warner-less Beavers dropped number five to Boston College in the opener and looked almost demoralized) there'll always be LIU and St. Johns.

THE SCHEDULE goes into low gear with the annual mid-term break. Tuesday night is the last twin bill till Feb. 8. LIU meets once beaten (by Strong Cincinnati) Duquesne, and Manhattan has another chance to up local prestige against De Paul of Chicago. Incidentally, Junius Kellogg of the

Jaspers is untracking as a scorer. Hit 23 against St. Peters Thursday night as Manhattan made it 8 out of 9. . . . In the little Brooklyn gym, LIU romped over Ithaca College with Sherman White topping his season's high with 36 points.

Duquesne has a nice ball club, featuring Art Goldberg, whose five set shots sunk LIU last year, Cerra of Lincoln High, and some good non-Brooklynites as well. It doesn't seem to have the requisite height for beating LIU however. Goldberg, incidentally, played on the same high school team with Becker, Brasco, Seeman, and Solomon of NYU.

Most interesting game nationally Monday night is Indiana and Illinois, which could tip off the Big Ten champ. If the Hoosier knock off Michigan State Saturday and Illinois Monday its hard to see how they'll be stopped short of the title and the NCAA tourney.

—RODNEY.

Big Leaguers Show They Want Union

CINCINNATI, O.—H. I. Miranda of Lexington, Ky., said today he would go ahead with plans to organize a major league baseball players union since 91 percent of those answering his recent inquiry indicated they want to join.

Just how many major league players returned his questionnaire or who they are the manufacturers' agent refused to say. He began mailing out the blanks a month ago seeking information also on other baseball matters. Forms now have been sent to every major leaguer, Miranda said.

Every player returning the form

to his Cincinnati headquarters said the players should keep on negotiating their own contracts. All but three percent favored players getting half the profits of their own trade or sale, and 94 percent want one percent of all game receipts turned over to support the organization and create a welfare fund.

Miranda said 91 percent favor each club having a player representative who will have a vote in electing a baseball commissioner, and 90 percent favor a player spokesman of stature equal to that of the commissioner.

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